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BATES, Wm. N.

HISTORICAL SOUVENIR TO
COMMEMORATE THE DEDICATION
OF THE NEW TAZEVELL COUNTY
COURT HOUSE.

(1916)

Historical Souvenir

To Commemorate the

Dedication

of the

New Tazewell County Court House

At the County-Seat,

Pekin, Illinois

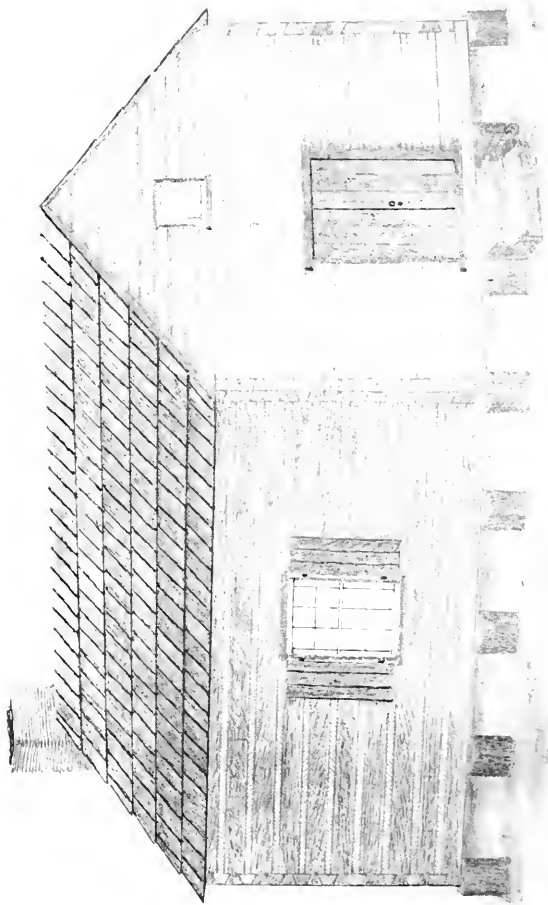
Wednesday, June 21st, 1916.

Edited and Compiled by

William H. Bates, Printer and Publisher

Pekin, Illinois

BATES  PRESS



FIRST TAZEWELL COUNTY COURT HOUSE. Drawn by WILLIAM H. BATES, Pekin, Illinois, from specifications on record at the County Clerk's office. It was 18' 21" feet high, 1 story high, made of hewn logs one foot square, and stood on blocks about two feet high, sawed from large trees. It was about the first building in the county to have glass windows. It was built at Mackinaw, the first county seat, in 1827, by Amasa Stout, for \$125. For full details of the specifications see Mackinaw Township history elsewhere in this volume.

Souvenir
of
Early and Notable Events
in the
History of the North West Territory
Illinois and Tazewell County
including the
Names of Those who have Served the County
in Various Official Capacities.

By William H. Bates.

Illustrated.

Price, 25 cents, in Paper Cover

ENTERED ACCORDING TO THE ACT OF CONGRESS, ON THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JUNE,
IN THE YEAR NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN,
BY WILLIAM H. BATES,
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Preface

IN RE-WRITING AND CONDENSING THIS HISTORICAL SOUVENIR OF THE FIRST AND MANY NOTABLE EVENTS IN OUR EARLY HISTORY, we deem it but a just meed of praise to refer to the oral aid rendered, for nearly half a century, by those of our pioneer settlers, who have passed to the "Great Beyond," to-wit:

James Haines, (Uncle Jimmie), Daniel C. Orr, Mrs. Mary Tharp-Bequeaith, daughter of Jonathan Tharp, Judge William Don Maus, Benjamin S. Prettyman, Jacob Tharp, William Fletcher Copes, Joshua Wagenseller, Daniel Clauser, Benjamin S. Hyers, Peter A. Brower, George W. Minier, Mrs. Margaret Wilson-Young (Grandma Young), and others.

We are also indebted to the following publications: Charles Ballance's "History of Peoria"; Sellers & Bates' "History of Pekin"; Andreas, Lyter & Co's "Atlas Map of Tazewell County"; Charles C. Chapman & Co's "History of Tazewell County"; Munsell Publishing Co's "Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Tazewell County"; Reuben Gold Thwait's "Story of Father Jacques Marquette"; John S. C. Abbott's "Adventures of LaSalle"; Ben. Perley Poore's "Reminiscences of Sixty Years at the National Metropolis"; "McClure's Magazine, 1895-96"; "Mitchell's Statistical Atlas"; "History of the Illinois River Baptist Association," by Elder Gilbert S. Bailey. We desire to extend special thanks to Irwin F. Mather, A. M., author of "The Making of Illinois" for aids in illustrations.

We also wish to express thanks to our Tazewell County officers for aid and courtesies extended us in connection with the compilation of this Historical Souvenir.

And finally, the undersigned respectfully dedicates this volume to the citizens of Tazewell county, with the humble hope that they may appreciate its contents in the same degree he has enjoyed in its compilation.

Respectfully and Fraternally,

Pekin, Illinois, 1916.

WILLIAM HENRY BATES.

SOUVENIR OF EARLY AND NOTABLE EVENTS

In the History of the Northwest Territory, Illinois and Tazewell County
Including the Names of Those who have Served the County
in Various Official Capacities.

BY WM. H. BATES



FROM THE MOST RELIABLE BIOGRAPHERS, WHO HAVE written volumes on the discoveries in this portion of the Northwest Territory, we learn that the French Governor, Frontenac, at Quebec, Can., selected Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette, who were aided by five French boatmen, to search for, and explore, a much talked of and mighty river (Mississippi) supposed to empty its waters into the Gulf of California, or Gulf of Mexico. The pious Father Marquette was highly elated, when told that the Governor of New France had chosen him to aid Joliet and to look after the spiritual needs of the party. On May 17th, 1673, this little band of hardy Frenchmen, in two birch bark canoes, started from St. Ignatius on their hazardous mission. Their course was by way of Green Bay, Fox River, Lake Winnebago, the "Carrying Places," and Wisconsin River to the Mississippi; then down the "Father of Waters" as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas River.

On their return northward, they followed the advice of friendly Indians, who told them of a river, called the *Illini*, which was a much shorter route to the great lakes of the north. Therefore, on reaching its mouth they turned the prows of their canoes into its placid waters, which they found abounding in choice fish, its banks adorned with beautiful wild flowers in every hue of the rainbow, and its bluffs covered with stately trees, bushes and vines bearing edible nuts and berries. They doubtless, landed on what today is Tazewell county soil, to prepare their frugal evening meal of corn, fish and venison, and to erect a rude shelter of logs and brush for the night. Thus we learn that they were the first white men to view and occupy this part of Illinois.

There is also another claim for first honors in the navigation, etc., of the Illinois River, to-wit: The International Cyclopedia, vol. 8 page 675, states that Robert Cavalier LaSalle in 1671, made a trip "*down the Illinois River to, or nearly to, the Mississippi, and made a map of its course and tributary streams.*" The reader is left to his own choice.

Then, from the writings of Father Hennepin, a Franciscan monk, we learn that in January, 1680, LaSalle, Tonti, an Italian military aid, and followers enough to man eight canoes, passed down a lake "seven leagues long and one broad, called Pimiteoui," (Lake Peoria). LaSalle landed near the foot of the lake, and held a parley with the chiefs of a large Indian village, doubtless near the present site of Averyville. Fearing the treachery of the Indians, the white men continued their journey down the Illinois to a point where "the waters of the river washed the base of a high bluff", (above Wesley City), landed and erected a palisade fort on its summit and named it CREVE CŒUR, (*broken heart in French*). La Salle then returned to Canada for men and supplies, leaving Tonti in command. Soon, nearly all of the men left to guard the fort, deserted, and organized as the "Banditti of the Woods and Lakes." They took a course northward and eastward, robbing and destroying at will. LaSalle and aids, pursued, and taking the bandits in detail, killed or captured them. The unfriendly Indians be-

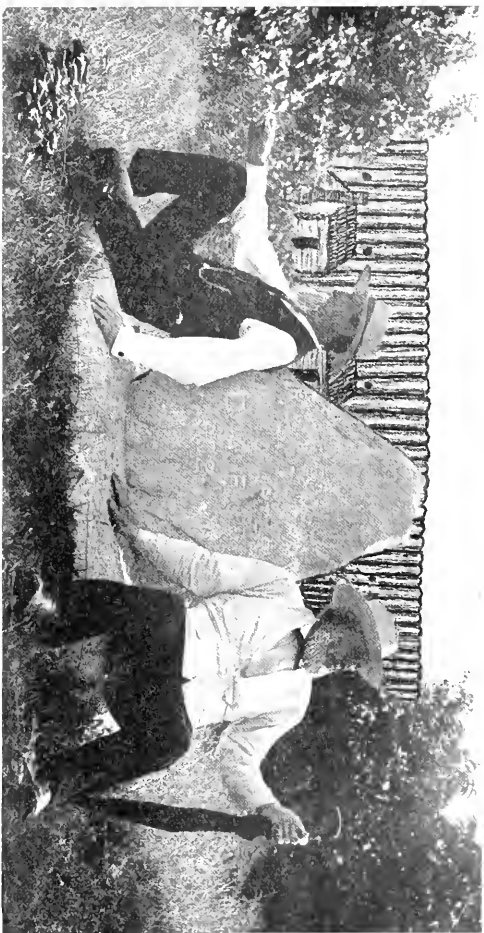
coming hostile, Tonti and his little garrison fled to Green Bay, Wisconsin. On La Salle's return, in the Spring of 1681, he found the fort deserted and destroyed. He then made a rapid trip to Green Bay and brought Tonti and followers back. A small sloop, the construction of which had been begun before La Salle's departure for Canada, and which had not been damaged by the hostile savages, was then completed. It was of forty tons measurement, made of Tazewell County oak, and the first sailing vessel built in Illinois.

Before LaSalle started on his trip from Fort Creve Coeur to Fort Frontenac, he dispatched the pious Father Hennepin, aided by two French boatmen, with orders to descend the Illinois to the Mississippi, thence up the latter river to its source. They had reached the mouth of the Wisconsin river, where they were taken into captivity by a war party of Issati Indians, on their way south to make war upon a tribe near the mouth of the Illinois. Hennepin, after a prolonged parley, convinced them that their mission would be a failure, as the Indians to be attacked had joined other powerful tribes, and were ready to meet and defeat them. After ascending the Mississippi for three, or perhaps four hundred miles, they reached the Issati villages, near the Falls of St. Anthony. Hennepin, and the two boatmen, were adopted by three of the leading chiefs, to take the place of sons killed in battle. The three Frenchmen remained in captivity until they were joined by five of their countrymen. M. du Luth, with a guard of French soldiers, who were exploring, or hunting, in northern Wisconsin, learning of the captivity of their three countrymen, made a trip to the villages of the Issati Indians. Soon after their arrival, a great feast was held, presents were exchanged, and through a promise that an expedition would return with goods to trade for furs, and presents for the chiefs, all of the Frenchmen were allowed to depart. They returned *via* the St. Francis, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Fox rivers, to Green Bay, thence to Mackinaw. Although in captivity, Hennepin and his two boatmen, were the first white men to navigate the upper waters of the Mississippi.

From various authorities, we learn that LaSalle and followers then returned northward. On arriving at Michilimackinac (Mackinaw), about the middle of June, as stated by Father Membre, there was great rejoicing between LaSalle, Father Hennepin and those who had escaped from captivity at the headwaters of the Mississippi. Then followed the return to Ft. Frontenac, to prepare for the exploration of the lower Mississippi.

No misfortune was great enough to quench the ardor and determination of LaSalle, to reach the outlet of the great "Father of Waters," so with a force large enough to man 10 canoes, in the winter of 1681-82, he started on that historic mission. On January 4th, 1682, after skirting the shores of the lakes, they landed at the mouth of the Chicago river. The Illinois rivers being covered with ice, they constructed sleds, on which they placed their birch-bark canoes, then dividing into teams, they hauled the canoes over the Chicago, portages, DesPlaines, and Illinois rivers, until they reached the site of Ft. Creve Coeur, where they halted for a weeks rest. The Illinois, being navigable from this point, they bade adieu to Creve Coeur, and on the 6th of February, 1682, reached its mouth, where they were delayed until the 13th. Their next stop was at an Indian village opposite the mouth of the Missouri. From this point, until the explorers reached their goal, they were received and feasted, after presentation of the calumet (pipe) of peace, by the various Indian tribes living on the banks of the Mississippi, with one exception—the fierce Quinipissi tribe, below Natches. The fleet of canoes, out of reach of Indian arrows, escaped by rapid rowing, and passed southward to complete their mission.

On reaching a point where the Mississippi terminates into branches, LaSalle divided his force: sending Mr. Daustray, with one party, down the east branch; Tonti and Membre, with another, down the central



SITE OF FORT CREVE COEUR.—The stone marker, shown above, was erected by the Porcupine Chapter of the D. A. R. in 1902, after a thorough historical research, to commemorate the founding of the first fort and crude log cabins in this part of the North West Territory. It was built by Lassalle, and his followers, in the winter of 1880. The fort was made of logs 25 feet high, which doubtless stood 20 feet above ground. It was backed up on the outside with earth and hoop-timed, through which his little force could fire upon any savage invader. It stood on the high bluff overlooking what today is Wesley City in the northeast corner of Pekin Township, Tazewell County. The original plot was taken by H. H. Cole, veteran photographer, and the north wall of the fort and cabins are drawn by the publisher of this volume. Two pioneers of this county, who have passed to the Great Beyond, are shown: Wm. F. Copes, at the left, and James Haines, Uncle Jimmie, at the right of the marker.

branch; while himself, and party, took the western branch. On reaching the Gulf of Mexico the forces reunited, and on their return northward ascended the western branch. On the 9th of April, 1682, they assembled on an elevation, raised a massive column, at the foot of which they buried a leaden plate, bearing an inscription in Latin, to-wit:

"Louis the Great Reigns. Robert Cavalier, with Lord Tonti, Ambassador; Zenobia Membre', Ecclesiastic; and twenty Frenchmen, first navigated this river from the country of the Illinois, and passed through this mouth on the ninth of April, sixteen hundred and eighty-two."

The names of the Frenchmen are engraved on the plate. Following which, LaSalle made a speech, claiming all tributary streams and lands in the name of Louis the Great, King of France.

The return to Fort Frontenac was without mishap, with exception of a spirited fight with the fierce Quinipissi Indians, where the fire-arms of the white man, won a signal victory. Thus ended the search for and discovery of the outlet to the "Father of Waters," which gave renown to LaSalle, and a vast territory to France.

The first discovery of bituminous coal, in the west, was made by Father Hennepin, in 1679, near Ottawa, Illinois.

In 1700, Kaskaskia, the first Capital under French dominion, afterwards the Capital of the Territory of Illinois, was one of the first points of the Great Northwest Country where the white man made permanent settlement. The association with the Indian had a degenerating influence upon many of the weaker-minded early white settlers, and from this period until the cession to England of Canada and other French possessions east of the Mississippi in 1763, but little advancement was made.

In 1723, Philip F. Renault, under a special grant, accompanied by a colony of artisans, mechanics and laborers, and *five hundred slaves*, made settlement in the American Bottoms, near Kaskaskia. *These were probably the first slaves brought into the Illinois country.*

The Indians and semi-civilized white inhabitants, (nearly all French) remained in possession of Illinois, until 1778, when Col. George Rogers Clark, at the head of a military force from Virginia, took possession of Kaskaskia. Then in February, 1779, Colonel Clark, with less than 150 chosen frontiersmen, called "Long Knives," made one of the most heroic marches, from Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi, to Vincennes, on the Wabash river, which was a fortified British stronghold, and captured the fort, Gen. Hamilton, his officers and army of "red coats," as the British soldiers were named by our Revolutionary patriots. This unprecedented achievement, caused the various Indian tribes who were assembling to aid the British, to sue for peace. Clark's master-stroke, gave the Americans control of the territory north of the Ohio and east the Mississippi rivers, which became a county of Virginia. This acquisition, known as the Northwest Territory, was ceded to the United States, by Virginia, and in time became the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—*an inland empire in resources.*

In August, 1778, Father Hyppolite Maillet, who hated all Englishmen traditionally, and loved Americans instinctively, assembled 300 French settlers and friendly Indians at the "Trading House", (now Wesley City), and marched his little army on foot to the southern end of Lake Michigan, and struck a successful blow for American liberty, by capturing Fort St. Joseph, which was defended by English troops with cannon.

The first American school, in the Illinois Territory, was taught by Mr. John Seeley. It was held in a log cabin, in Monroe county, in 1783.

The first Ordinance for the government of the Western Territory of the United States, was passed on April 23, 1784. Its educational and freedom-guaranteeing clauses were fraught with enduring benefits to coming generations of freedom-loving citizens of the United States.

The Territory of Illinois was organized February 3rd, 1809, but the increasing hostilities of the Indians retarded occupation, and in August, 1812, culminated in the massacre of the garrison at Fort Dearborn (Chicago), as well as many pioneer settlers in that section of the territory. The territorial militia was then increased, took possession of the most available points, and exacted obedience to more lawful and civilizing influences. Fort Clark, (the site of which is now occupied by the Peoria Electric Light plant), was one of the forts along the border.

The territory comprising the county of Tazewell formed part of the counties at the dates named in the several subdivisions of the State prior to the organization of the county, as follows:

1809—Illinois Territory was organized, and subdivided into the counties of Randolph and St. Clair. Tazewell was included in the latter.

1812—Tazewell formed a part of Madison county.

1814—Tazewell was included in Madison and Edwards.

1816—Tazewell was a part of Madison and Crawford counties.

1817—Tazewell was a part of the counties of Bond and Crawford.

1819—Tazewell was included in Clark and Bond counties.

1821—Tazewell formed part of Fayette and Sangamon counties.

In 1825, the Legislature created Peoria county, and all the territory north of town twenty and west of the third principal meridian, which included Tazewell, became a part of Peoria for all county purposes.

When the population of Tazewell was thought to be sufficiently large to regularly organize, an election was held in April, 1827, and Benjamin Briggs, George Hittle and James Lotta were chosen County Commissioners. They at once proceeded to hold a meeting and consummate the organization. This they did at the house of William Orendorff, April 10, 1827.

The following named gentlemen served as County Commissioners, for the years shown opposite their names, from 1827 to 1850:

George Hittle	1827-29	James Harvey	1832-34	Robert Bradshaw	1839-42
Benjamin Briggs	1827-30	William Brown	1832-34	Durrett Higgins	1840-43
James Lotta	1827	Thomas F. Railshack	1833-38	William S. Rankin	1841-47
Ephraim Stout	1828	Benjamin Mitchell	1834	Able Kingman	1842-48
Nathan Dillon	1829-32	L. P. Fletcher	1834-36	Elias Ogden	1843-49
Timothy B. Hoblit	1830	Richard N. Cullom	1835	James Brovhill	1846-50
Isaac Baker	1830	James Fisher	1836-39	Joshua Stewart	1847-50
Benjamin Briggs	1831	Alden Hull	1836-38	Lawson Holland	1847-50
William Holland	1831	Abraham Bowman	1838-41		
George Havenhill	1832	Joshua Wolley	1838-40		

1827—Tazewell organized January 31—boundary defective.

1829—Tazewell boundaries defined, and error of law of 1827 corrected as then given. County originally created from territory then comprising part of the counties of Sangamon and Fayette.

The county at this time was very large; even in 1829, when a new boundary was formed, it contained 79 townships. It has been divided for the formation of other counties so often that it has finally been reduced to 19 townships. (See sketches of the 19 townships elsewhere in this volume.)

1830—McLean county was formed by taking off the three ranges east of the meridian and range one west of the meridian.

1839—Logan county was created, taking off three townships on the south.

1841—The counties of Mason and Woodford were organized, and Tazewell reduced to its present boundaries.

The county was named in honor of Hon. John Tazewell, U. S. Senator from the State of Virginia. There is a county in that State which also bears the same name, these being the only two in the United States.

Owing to limited space we can only chronicle such striking features of early pioneer history as were kept fresh in the minds of the early settlers, and by records which have been preserved by their children; therefore we will give our readers brief mention of a few *first and notable events in the early history of Tazewell County*:

Nathan Dillon built the first log cabin on Dillon creek, Dillon township, in 1823, and it was (claimed) the first one by a pioneer settler.

There are other claimants for the honor of first permanent settlement of Tazewell county, to-wit: Wm. Blanchard, Jr., accompanied by Charles and Theodore Sargeant and David Barnes, all revolutionary veterans of 1812, came west in 1819, settling temporarily at Fort Clark (Peoria). Finding a fine piece in the bottom land opposite, they planted a patch of corn and potatoes. Then in 1822, they found, near their first patch, an old French field of ten acres, which had been abandoned, of which they took possession and erected a rude cabin, and planted corn and potatoes. This is claimed to be the first dwelling built between Fort Clark and Chicago, (probably excepting the log cabins built in Ft. Creve Coeur in 1680, and the "Trading House," built at Wesley City about 1775.) There is still another claimant—Wm. Holland, who settled in Washington township, as early as 1821.

The first death of a white man was that of a Mr. Killum, in December, 1823. He died of exposure after crossing the Mackinaw river, while on a trip between (what is today) Logan county and Peoria.

The first white child born in Tazewell county, was Hannah, daughter of Nathan Dillon. The date of this historic event was August 2, 1824.

Stephen Woodrow was the first white male child born in the county.

Jonathan Tharp was the first settler in "Town Site." He built his crude log cabin home on the high ground, between what is now the Franklin School and Pekin Gas Works, near the foot of Broadway.

On the arrival of the first white settlers at "Town Site," there was quite a large Indian village on the ridge where the P. & P. U. R. R. trains pass by the W. A. Boley & Co., ice houses. The Pottawatomies predominated.

Among the friendly Indians residing here, during the Black Hawk War, in 1832, was the noted Pottawatomie, Chief Shabbona, and his family, who erected wigwams at the foot of Broadway, near the present gas works. He was a true friend of the "pale face," because of which and the fact that he refused to join his forces with Black Hawk's, in a war of extermination against the "pale face," his life was threatened. Whilst Shabbona escaped, Black Hawk's savages succeeded in murdering his son and a nephew. Shabbona, although an Indian by birth, had early espoused the humane and civilizing influences of the first "pale face" neighbors, and to his memory and honor may be ascribed the saving of scores of lives of those who had gone to the great *Illini* country, to build new homes and a western empire.

Shabbona was buried near Morris, Illinois, and a monument was erected to his memory by the grateful Americans.

Another prominent village of wigwams, was located near Mackinaw, on the river of that name. It was composed of a band of Kickapoos, with Chief Machina as their leader.

In February, 1825, Ezekiel Turner was killed by lightning, this being the second death. Not a foot of sawed lumber being in reach, the rites of sepulture were performed in true pioneer style. William Woodrow felled a straight walnut tree, cut a log the proper length, split it, and hollowed one half and shaped it like a coffin. From the other half of the log a lid was hewn, then fastened down with wooden pins. In this rude burial case the body was consigned to Mother Earth.

The Methodists are said to have erected the first brick church—about 1830. This was in Pekin, and Rev. Jos. Mitchell was the first regular pastor. This building, which had been converted into a foundry, was burned during the great fire in 1860. The Methodists had subsequently built a new frame church on the corner of Capitol and Margaret streets. The Palace Garage occupies the site of the old brick church.

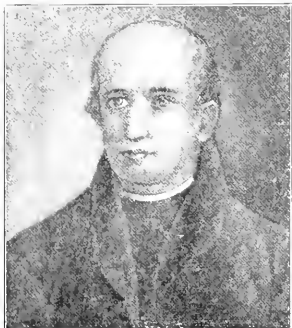
From 1831, to 1836, while Pekin was the county seat, Joshua C. Morgan held the offices of Circuit Clerk, County Clerk, Recorder, Mas-



LOUIS JOLIET

FUR TRADER AND EXPLORER.

Born at Quebec, Sept. 21, 1645. Died, May, 1700.



FATHER JACQUES MARQUETTE

MISSIONARY AND EXPLORER.

Born at Laon, France, 1637. Died May 18, 1675.
Drawn by Wm. Peco, from a defaced oil painting.



ROBERT CAVALIER DE LASALLE

RENOWNED FRENCH EXPLORER.

Born at Rouen, France, 1643. Assassinated, and
died in Texas, March 19, 1687.



CHIEF SHABBONA

AN INDIAN, BUT "THE WHITE MAN'S FRIEND."

Born in 1775. Died in 1859. Buried at Morris,
Illinois, where a monument has been erected to
commemorate his deeds of self-sacrifice in
saving the lives of many white settlers
from massacre by Black Hawk.

ter-in-Chancery and Postmaster. He transacted the business of his various offices and lived with wife, four children, his brother and a young lady, in a house of *two rooms*. According to our informant, "*The entire court and bar, and many others, often spent the evenings there.*" Such was pioneer hospitality.

The first brick building erected in Tazewell county, for business purposes, was by David Mark, at the corner of Court and Second Streets, 200 Court, Pekin. The rear of this building, facing Second street, housed the first bank.

Gideon H. Hawley is credited with starting the first hotel.

Matbias Mount, one of the early settlers, served in the Black Hawk war as Second Lieut. Co. C., 1st Illinois regiment. Lieut. Mount will be remembered by our elder readers as an influential member of the Board of Supervisors from Dillon township, for many years.

The first grist-mill was erected by Wm. Eads, and Wm. Davis. This was in Elm Grove township, in 1825. It took four horses to propel it, and its capacity was three bushels per hour—the customer furnishing his own horses or oxen for the motive force. The pioneer mills were called "band mills."

The first cotton gin was built by Wm. Eads, and was run in connection with his grist-mill.

About this time Elisha Perkins erected another "band mill" near Circleville. This mill was stockaded and used as a fort during the Black Hawk War in 1832.

The first mill propelled by water was erected on Farm Creek, in 1827, by Mr. Leak. It had one run of stone, and the bolting was done by hand.

The first woolen factory was erected by Theodorus Fisher, on section 34, Elm Grove township, in 1832. An inclined wheel, on which oxen continuously walked, was the motive power. This mill received patronage from all surrounding counties, when the pioneer needed his wool carded and wove.

The first school house was built on section 27, Elm Grove township, in 1827. The first teacher was Samuel Bentley.

Joseph, son of Jonathan Tharp, was the first male white child born in "Town Site," his natal day being March 10th, 1827.

Peter Cartwright, the celebrated pioneer preacher, held the first camp-meeting in Tazewell county, in 1827, in a grove on Dillon Creek, Elm Grove township, known then as Drum's Spring.

Thomas Dillon presided over the first postoffice. It was located in Dillon township, in 1825. It was of the genuine pioneer pattern, a few roughly constructed letter and paper receptacles. How different from the elegant offices of the present day.

The first store in the county was opened by Absalom Dillon, at the town of the same name, in 1826.

Daniel Dillon and Martha Alexander were the first couple married in the county. The license had to be procured in Peoria, but they were united "in the bonds of holy wedlock" in Elm Grove township.

From the history of Tazewell county issued in 1879, we quote:

"The first marriage that occurred after the county was organized, and the first marriage license issued, were under the following romantic circumstances: Mordecai Mobley, the first County Clerk, happened at old Father Stout's to stay all night. Mr. Stout lived about five miles from Mackinaw. Mr. Mobley says he noticed a boy and girl around but thought they were brother and sister. Soon the 'old gentleman' called him aside and told him that 'that ar boy had been comin' to see his darter for a long time, and they want to get married. Now,' continued Mr. Stout, 'we are livin' in a new country and we don't know what's to be done, and we thinks as how you can tell us. They have to get some kind of a permit, don't they?' Mr. Mobley told him they did, and that he could not only tell him how to get married, but that he was the man to issue the permit. This pleased Mr. Stout, and no doubt the young couple were delighted to think that the great obstacles that prevented them from being one—for they were willing and so were the old folks—were about to be removed. Stout wanted the license immediately. Accordingly, Mr. Mobley told them if they would get him pen and ink and some paper he would write the license. Not a sheet of blank paper could be found in the cabin. At last, Mr. Mohley asked them if they had a book. Mr. Stout thought they had, as they used to have one. Finally an old book was found which happened.

to have one whole unmarked fly-leaf. Being thus provided with paper, they found they had no pen. A pen was soon made, however. Mr. Mobley told them to catch the biggest chicken they had. This was done and a large feather pulled out of its wing and a pen made of it. Again they found themselves in a dilemma, out of which the ingenuity of Mr. Mobley soon brought them. After being provided with paper and pen they were minus ink. He, however, took some water and gunpowder and made some writing-fluid that answered the purpose. With this ink and pen, and upon the fly-leaf of an old book, the first marriage license issued in Tazewell county was written. The couple for whom such seemingly insurmountable obstacles were overcome were John Stout and Fanny Stout. They were married on the 25th of June, 1827, by Rev. Wm. Brown.

Another early marriage was that of Rev. Peter Cartwright, to Temperance Kindle, under date of October 11, 1827. This was the sixth after the organization of the county.

In the summer of 1827, one Mr. Mobley, known as the land auctioneer, received the first keel-boat load of goods for "Town Site," most of which was transferred, by team, to Mackinaw, then the county seat.

In the fall of 1828, the first steamboat that is reported to have ascended the Illinois river, created wild consternation. The Indians, living in villages along its banks, fled to the hills or dense timber. At Kingston, where Jesse Eggman had settled and established a ferry, one Hugh Barr, who had never seen a steamboat, hearing the hideous noise made by the escaping steam, and seeing the open fires under the boilers, which looked like the flashing eyes of some monster, at the weird hour of midnight, turned out with dog and gun and chased the "monster" until it passed up the river. The small band of settlers who lived along our river front from the present site of the old Tazewell House to the site of the Gas Works, were awakened from their peaceful slumber by the grewsome exhaust from the old-fashioned "high-pressure" steam engines, gathered in knots, and awaited the approach of the "monster of the deep." It is stated that old Father Tharp gathered his family together for prayers, doubtless thinking that Gabriel was blowing the "final call;" and that good Aunt Ruth Stark prayed the All Wise One to have Gabriel call at Fort Clark, (now Peoria) as they were "wicked up there."

In 1828, Absalom Dillon opened the first store in "Town Site" using Jacob Tharp's smoke house for a store room.

In 1829, William Clark, made and operated the first ferry at "Town Site." It was constructed of logs and puncheons, and propelled with long poles during the low water, and long sweeps (oars) during the high stages of water in the river. It crossed the Illinois from about the foot of Harriett street. William Haines succeeded Clark, and the ferry was moved to the foot of Court Street.

The first negro to reach "Town Site", or Tazewell county, was known as "Black Nance," who came as a slave, leased to Major Cromwell, to satisfy a debt. This occurred about 1829. She was a good soul, ever willing to help on all festal occasions. All her children were "born in freedom," at Pekin. As the years rolled by, she gained distinction by being the first black slave freed by the great emancipator, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This case came before the courts and was won by Lincoln when he was known as "Honest Old Abe."

The first jail built in Tazewell county, was constructed of hewn logs; it was 16 ft square and cost the munificent sum (then-1829) of \$325.75. It was located at Mackinaw, the county seat. Robert McClure and Mathew Robb were the builders, and it was regarded the strongest "bastile" in this section of the Great West. Nevertheless, one Cowhart, the first horse-thief (who had escaped hanging or being shot), and the very first prisoner confined therein, made his escape the first night, regardless of the fact that he had been chained to his bedstead.

Hon. Mathew Robb, J. P. was one of the celebrities of this neighborhood, as the following incident will confirm:

A couple by the name of John Pore and Miss Brown concluded to live together "for better or for worse," and accordingly called upon Squire Robb to perform the marriage rites. The former crossed Sugar Creek for the purpose of taking Robb over; but as the weather had been rainy, the creek was high and inconvenient to cross. Pore crossed it on a log, while the Squire sat on horse-

back on his side of the stream. Mr. Pore brought his bride down to the creek; as it was now about eight o'clock at night, torches were lit. It was raining at the time, but they paid no attention to that. Squire Robb rode a little distance into the water in order to distinguish the bridegroom and bride on the opposite bank and the romantic and interesting ceremony was performed.

In 1829, "Town Site" was surveyed by William Hodge, County Surveyor, the blocks, streets and lots being measured by a combined rope-and-leather line. The wife of Major Cromwell was honored by being called on to name the new town. She selected "PEKIN" as an appropriate name for what all expected to become one of the largest cities in the "Great Northwest Country." Later in the same year William Haines, Thos. Snell, Nathan Cromwell, Wm. Brown, and David Bailey, became the sole owners of the "original Town of Pekin," and when the final surveys were made, they found the lots had cost them *twenty-eight cents each*.

Thomas Snell erected the first school house in Pekin in 1831, and his son, John S., became the first teacher; then later, the first 4th of July orator. It stood near the southwest corner of Second and Elizabeth streets. On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, in the year 1832, it was inclosed by a stockade of split logs and the enclosure named "Fort Doolittle," as tribute to the pioneer Doolittles, some of whose descendants yet reside in Pekin. One oversight, in the hurried construction of this fort, was the omission to provide for a supply of water, either by wells or a covered way to the river.

During 1831, Thomas Snell erected the first warehouse at Pekin.

At the battle of "Sycamore Races," a company of volunteers from this vicinity, lost 11 killed, among them were Major Perkins and Capt. Adams. The survivors retreated to Dixon, on the Rock River, excepting the few who sought home as fast as their horses could carry them.

One of the early Pekin settlers, Mr. Joshua Wagenseller, used to relate an amusing story about the Indians, who camped on Indian creek, as follows:

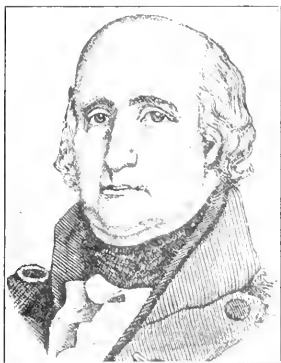
An Indian, known as Chief Walker by the early settlers, often came to Pekin. On one of his visits he offered a bushel of silver dollars to any young white man who would marry his daughter. A party of young men from Pekin made the chief a visit with a view to the possession of a bushel of silver, so much wealth being a great inducement. On their arrival the proud old chief led them to the wigwam where the daughter sat silently awaiting her fate. The young men gazed on the maiden in utter silence and dismay—she was so fearfully homely. The situation grew embarrassing, the young men looked at one another, and then silently sneaked out one at a time, leaving the old chief and his daughter alone to meditate over "lack of appreciation" on the part of the "pale face" brethren. All were unwilling to talk of the visit, and singly expressed a great desire for the "other fellow" to take the girl and the bushel of money.

In the spring of 1831, the county seat was moved from Mackinaw to Pekin and Judge Sam'l D. Lockwood, of the State Supreme Court, presided, and the court was held in the Snell school-house.

The deep snow of 1830-31, was not only a record breaker, but established a record: Snow began falling December 29th, 1830, and continued for three days and nights, leaving the earth covered with a white mantle about four feet thick, with some drifts at least twenty feet deep. Many cattle and hogs, also all kinds of wild game, met death by freezing. The early settlers suffered many privations through hunger and cold. Between December 29, 1830, and February 13, 1831, snow fell nineteen times. The sun was seldom seen and a general gloom pervaded the settlements. Corn that had been left on the stalk in the field had to be gathered by digging in the snow for it. Many of the brave settlers had to travel on snow-shoes to the more favored places, to secure food and necessities to save their families from starving. They stood on the crust of the frozen snow, and for fuel, cut off trees so high that after the snow had melted away some time in April, 1831, the stumps left above ground were tall enough for fence rails.

There was frost during every month of 1831, consequently poor crops followed the efforts of the pioneer husbandman.

The earliest organized Baptist Church, in Tazewell county, occurred at the home of Mr. Lucas, near Pleasant Grove, in December, 1833.



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

"WASHINGTON OF THE WEST."

Born near Monticello, Va., Nov. 19, 1752. Died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1818.



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY
APPOINTED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Born at Thurso, Scotland, 1734. Died at Greensburg, Penn., Aug. 31, 1818.



NINIAN EDWARDS

FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS.
APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT MADISON.

Born in Maryland, March 17, 1775. Died at Bellville, Ill., July 26, 1833.



SHADRACH BOND

FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Born in Maryland in 1773. Died at Kaskaskia, Illinois, April 13, 1832.

The building of the First Baptist Church, corner of Elizabeth and South Fifth streets, Pekin, was begun about 1851-52, but not completed until 1855. Elder Gilbert S. Bailey, on one of his visits to Springfield, Illinois, met his old neighbor, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who, on learning that Bailey was soliciting funds to complete the Pekin church, *cheerfully subscribed \$10.00*. This is the oldest brick church building in Tazewell county still occupied by a goodly number of God-loving christians.

The first successful Free-school, in the State of Illinois, was established in Chicago, in 1834.

During the year 1834, work was begun on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. After its completion in 1848, the citizens of Tazewell county had better markets for their products by way of Pekin, Chicago and the great lakes, and received their purchases of merchandise more promptly and cheaper.

In 1834, the Asiatic cholera made its first appearance. Those living in the river towns, the main thoroughfare of travel, became the principal sufferers. Among the number who died in Pekin were Thos. Snell, Dr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Coldron, Mrs. J. C. Morgan, Wm. Haines, and others.

Sam'l Flesher, was Captain of one of the first militia companies in Tazewell county. It was organized at Mackinaw, about 1834-35.

In 1836, Jacob Tharp erected one of the first two-story brick buildings in Pekin. It was located on Tharp Place between Sixth and Seventh streets, and was at first occupied as a residence for several years. Then it became the "Pekin Academy," for young ladies and gentlemen. In 1852, Elder Gilbert S. Bailey, assisted by his wife, took charge, and for several years this school, (by some named the "Female Seminary,") was acknowledged as one of the leading educational institutions. G. S. Bailey was transferred to Chicago, and became one of the prominent workers in the inauguration of the Chicago University. Soon after Mr. Bailey's departure, it again became a residence. It was best known as the Ansel Haines homestead.

"What a sudden change!" is an expression often heard—but later years have not produced one equal to that of January, 1836: Snow had fallen to the depth of four inches, which was followed by a drizzling rain, leaving the earth covered with "slush". A cold wave came from the northwest, and so sudden was the change that cattle, hogs, chickens, etc., *froze fast where they were standing and had to be cut loose*. Men and women, out in the fields and gardens, and short distances from their homes, nearly froze to death before they could seek covered protection, owing to the bitter cold.

A long talked of event occurred in Pekin, in 1837. It was an entertainment given by the noted Jeffersons—father, mother and son Joseph, in the "Yellow" school-house, situated on the corner of Second and Susannah streets. The performance was frequently disturbed by a litter of pigs, which were in the habit of taking shelter under the building. Mrs. Jefferson, who was a talented singer, was so disturbed by their noise while singing, "Home, Sweet Home," that she broke down and went off the stage weeping.

The first hotel of any prominence, was the "Delavan House," built by the Delavan Colony, at Delavan, in this county, about 1836-1837. All of the material used in its erection, excepting sills and framing timbers, came from the eastern states. In after years it was named the "Phillips House." As the latter it was destroyed by fire on August 28, 1879. In 1840, Hon. Ira B. Hall, lately deceased, became its popular landlord. Like all the leading hostleries, on the stage coach line between Peoria and Springfield, this house furnished entertainment for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and other noted Americans.

In 1840, the Town of Pekin contracted with Mr. John Sleeth to build an up-to-date ferryboat. It was first in its line at that date.

Between 1840 and 1850, a two-story brick building, with a square cupola at the front apex of the roof, was erected on Margaret street, near Capitol. The grandfathers and grandmothers of to-day, who "*graduated*" in the three great R's, within its walls, will remember it as the "Old Brick School-house." For many years, while the lower room was occupied as a "Pay School," the Masons and Odd Fellows held their meetings in the upper room. After the adoption of the state free school system, the entire building was occupied by the free schools of Pekin, then the county-seat.

The two most noted "great floods" in the Illinois river, since white men have kept record, was in 1844 and 1849, during one of which the water rose to such a height that the lower floor of the old Illinois River Packet Co's warehouse basement was covered with six inches of water. Such a flood to-day would submerge the railroad tracks along the river front and the water would flow over the floor of the wagon bridge and endanger the Sugar Works, Distilleries and Card Board Factory.

The year 1848 witnessed the establishment of two so-called "first-class" hotels at Pekin. The "Eagle," which stood where the remains of the old Tazewell—afterward Bemis House, was kept by Mr. Seth Kinman, who afterwards acquired considerable celebrity as a hunter and a trapper in the far West, and by presenting buck-horn and bear-claw chairs, of his own make, to Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.

The other, afterwards the Mansion House, but then known as the "Taylor House," was presided over by Lieut. William A. Tinney, who later distinguished himself by being the first white man in Pekin to lead a negro to the polls to vote.

According to traditional authority, the manner of welcoming guests at these hotels was very peculiar, as the following will illustrate:

A traveler came off a steamboat one day, and went to the Eagle Hotel. There had been a little western "scrimmage" at the "Eagle" the night before, and though things had not been put in order, the proprietor, Seth Kinman, was sitting in front of the door, playing his favorite tune, the "Arkansas Traveler," with the greatest self-satisfaction. The stranger, stopping, said to Seth: "Are you the proprietor here?" Seth, without resting his bow, replied: "Well, I reckon I be, stranger." "Do you keep tavern?" "Of course I do; I keep tavern like h—l," said Seth, fiddling away with all his might. "Just pile in; hang your freight on the floor, and make yourself at home." "The boys," continued Seth, "have been having a little fun, but if there is a whole table or plate in the house, I'll get you some cold hash toward night". The stranger didn't like this peculiarly western reception, so took his departure, leaving Kinman still enjoying his violin.

Late in the afternoon the traveler presented himself at the Taylor House. Lieut. William Tinney met him outside with his most austere expression and greeted him:

"Good morning, good morning, sir; walk in, sir; take a seat, sir; SHAVE YOU AS SOON AS THE WATER GETS WARM! The stranger not requiring the services of a barber, walked off in haste and amazement and the Lieutenant swore audibly that he was "some infernal Yankee, come out west to steal honest people's money." It is needless to say that the next steamboat that reached Pekin had an eager passenger at the landing waiting the opportunity to escape such peculiar hospitality.

The two most prominent hotels of Pekin were the American and Tazewell. The American was built and run by Chas. Morris. In after years it was sold to Thos. D. Conaghan, who, as owner and proprietor, renamed it the Planters House, which it remained, until sold to a Mr. Kuhn, who converted it into an office and business building—"Kuhn" building, 353-355 Court street.

The Tazewell House, one of the most prominent of its day, was built by Richard Snell. A Mr. Cloudas was one of its early landlords. Following Mr. Cloudas, Messrs. Stone & McDougal became proprietors. Then came 'Squire Wm. A. Tinney, who catered to such guests as Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, David Davis, and the other notables of that day. It retained its name until purchased by Mr. T. K. Bemis, who renamed it the Bemis House, which it remained until abandoned and torn down. It stood at the corner of Court and Front streets, the present site of the little park at the west end of Court street.

During the year (1849) the county seat was removed from Tremont to Pekin. The erection of the old Pekin court house was begun by a committee appointed by the Legislature, consisting of Dr. Wm. S. Maus, Thos. N. Gill, James Haines, David Mark and T. J. S. Flint. The funds were contributed almost wholly by the citizens of Pekin, and the building cost about \$8,000. "Uncle" James Haines, lately deceased, had charge of the construction. It was not permanently occupied until 1850.

Covenant Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., of Pekin, Ill., was granted a Charter under date of July 26th, 1849.

Pekin Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M., was chartered in 1849.

Empire Lodge, No. 126, A. F. & A. M., was chartered Oct. 3, 1853.

Pekin Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M., charter issued Sept. 27, 1855.

In 1850, the great thoroughfare of travel and shipment of merchandise, was by way of steamboats, canalboats and flatboats, the greater part being by steamboat. The record of the steamboats doing business on the Illinois river, even as far north as Peru, is given below:

NAME OF BOAT.	TONNAGE.	TRIPS	NAME OF BOAT.	TONNAGE.	TRIPS	NAME OF BOAT.	TONNAGE.	TRIPS
Alleghany Mail.	77	2	Schuykill.	272	6	Piasa	85	6
Lamartine	175	4	Enterprise	200	2	Magnet	98	8
Daniel Hillman	145	42	Wyoming	198	2	Pearl	54	4
Pioneer.	209	30	Alliquippa	215	8	Comet.	116	18
Falcon	144	76	Buena Vista	266	4	Financier	125	18
Mountaineer	213	60	St. Croix	160	16	America.	145	30
Kingston.	145	72	Laurel.	80	10	Uncle Toby	109	2
Archer.	148	30	Citizen.	171	2	Hudson.	95	16
Planter	200	48	Beardstown.	80	40	Prairie State.	288	44
Martha No. 2	177	18	Gov. Briggs	91	6	Kentucky	140	22
Lightfoot.	155	4	Jewess.	220	18	Daniel Boone	170	2
Movastar	140	60	Alvarado.	135	22	Mary Stevens.	225	4
Avalanche.	220	77	Niagara	215	12	Newton Wagner	105	6
Senator	121	32	Susquehanna	142	14	Visitor	181	2
Prairie Bird.	215.	56	J. J. Crittenden	225	2	Mary Blain.	141	2
Tiger.	83	28	Caleb Cope.	80	40	Oswego	187	4
Andrew Jackson	290	12	Belmont	115	36	Clermont.	112	1
Connecticut	249	56	Gen. Gaines.	160	12	R. H. Lee.	180	2
Robert Fulton	200	28	Time and Tide	261	6			
Ocean Wave	205	66	Eureka	115	26	Total ton. & trips.	9463.	1236

The Free-School System for the State of Illinois, was established in 1855. The development of the system was not perfected until 1857.

The county offices opposite the Tazewell Hotel, were erected in 1856-57. They have been razed to make room for the new court house.

In 1862, the second county jail, (torn down to give way to the new), holding 15 to 20 persons, was built at a cost of \$7,000. It was a two-story brick and contained offices and stone cells below and sheriff's family quarters above. It stood northwest of the present county jail, and faced Court street. The new county jail and Sheriff's residence, was erected in 1892.

The first steamboat disaster, occurred Sunday morning, April 16, 1852. The packet steamers "Prairie State" and "Avalanche," southward bound, landed almost simultaneously at the Pekin wharf, both carrying a high (racing) pressure of steam. The "Prairie State" drew out from the landing ahead of her competitor, and had reached a point nearly opposite our present gas works, when her boiler exploded with terrific force. It was the "church-going" hour, but the worship of the Deity was changed to the duties of the good Samaritan, and our great hearted citizens rallied to the rescue. The "Avalanche" steamed down to the wreck and towed what was left of the beautiful "Prairie State" back to the Pekin wharf. Many of the bodies were recovered and placed side by side under the walnut and oak trees that fringed the bank of the river, and every available house became a temporary hospital in which to alleviate the scalded and maimed passengers and crew. Mr. James Sallee, a passenger from Peru, Ill., to Texas, informed the writer that the "Prairie State" was crowded with passengers, many of whose bodies, he thinks, were never recovered. The exact loss was never ascertained. He humorously stated that he was literally

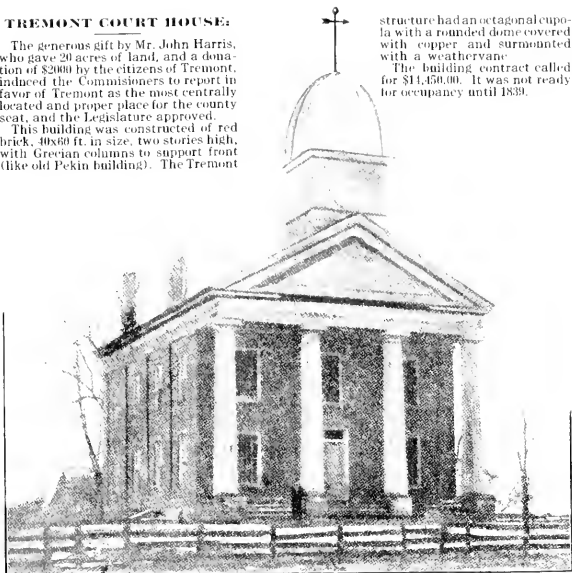
TREMONT COURT HOUSE.

The generous gift by Mr. John Harris, who gave 20 acres of land, and a donation of \$2000 by the citizens of Tremont, induced the Commissioners to report in favor of Tremont as the most centrally located and proper place for the county seat, and the Legislature approved.

This building was constructed of red brick, 40x60 ft. in size, two stories high, with Grecian columns to support front (like old Pekin building). The Tremont

structure had an octagonal cupola with a rounded dome covered with copper and surmounted with a weathervane.

The building contract called for \$11,450.00. It was not ready for occupancy until 1839.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN was attending court in the above building when challenged by Gen. Shields. They assembled on an Island opposite Alton, Ill., to fight a duel with cavalry broad-swords. The friends with them, interposed, the difficulty was adjusted, and Lincoln and Shields became friends.

GEN. JAMES SHIELDS

LAWYER, SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

Born in Dungannon, Ire., 1810. Died at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879.

Jas. Shields came to America at the age of 16. In 1832 began practice, as a lawyer, at Kaskaskia, Ill. Elected to the Legislature of Illinois in 1836, and was made State Auditor in 1839; Judge of the State Supreme Court in 1843, and Land Commissioner in 1845. He entered into the Mexican War in 1846, and was made a Brigadier-General. For gallantry at the battle of Cerro-Gordo, where he was severely wounded, was promoted to the rank of Brevet Maj.-Gen'l. He was also wounded at the battle of Chapultepec; mustered out in 1848, and appointed Governor of the Territory of Oregon. In 1849, was elected U. S. Senator from Illinois. He removed to Minnesota in 1856, and became a U. S. Senator in 1858, and after filling out a short term, took up residence in California. In 1861, was made a Brigadier-General by President Lincoln, but owing to the debilitating effects of numerous wounds, resigned in 1863, and settled at Carrolton, Mo. In 1874 and 1879, was elected to the Legislature of Missouri, then a U. S. Senator to fill out an unexpired term, thus giving him the special distinction of being the only patriot to serve as U. S. Senator from three States.



"blown into Pekin." One of the oddities in connection with the explosion, was related to us by Mrs. Emma (Tharp) Bequeaith, a daughter of Jonathan Tharp, who lived on the high ground east of the present gas works, to-wit: Her brother, who was shaving, had completed but one side of his face, when the explosion startled him, and with a realizing sense of duty to be performed, he hastily went to the rescue, not knowing how ludicrous he appeared until attention was called to his odd facial appearance.

The longest winter, recorded for this county, since the advent of the white man, was that of 1842-13. It began November 4, 1842, and did not end until April, 1843.



JOHN G. HAMMER.

the only known living member of Co. G, 4th Ill. Inf., and of the first members of Covenant Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F. of Pekin, Ill. As a carpenter-builder, he is credited with having driven the first nail in the old State House, at Springfield, Ill., now the Sangamon County court house.

Among the trophies secured and brought back by Co. G, from the land of the Montezumas, was a convent bell, captured at Vera Cruz. It was safely conveyed home, packed in straw in a hogshhead, and for many years did service in the belfry of the old Methodist Church, which stood on the corner of N. Capitol and Margaret streets, Pekin, just north of the Farmers National Bank Building. When the old church was sold, the bell passed into the hands of the Catholic denomination, and for many years called to worship the members of St. Joseph's Church, corner S. Second and Susannah streets, Pekin. The bell is still in possession of St. Joseph's Society.

Sergt. John M. Gill, of Co. G, brought back from the land of the worshippers of the sun, Santa Anna's wooden leg, which was found in his carriage after his escape from our soldiers. After preserving the trophy for many years, Sergt. Gill presented it to the State, and it has been placed among the Illinois war trophies at the Capitol in Springfield.

In order to preserve the record of the "Battle of the Giants," as the unparalleled debates, between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, in 1858, were termed, we deem it fitting to give dates and cities in Illinois when and where held: On August 21st, at Ottawa; August 27th, at Freeport; September 15th, at Jonesborough; September 18th, at Charleston; October 7th, at Galesburg; October 13th, at Quincy; October 15th, at Alton.

On the 4th of July, 1859, the first rail was laid and the first spike driven on the prospective Illinois River Railroad. This was made a gala day. This road was not completed until it passed into new hands

CO. G, FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, IN

THE MEXICAN WAR, a Tazewell County command, returned to Pekin on June 7th, 1847, after an active service of one year under Gen. Winfield Scott. Out of a full company, three died in hospital, one died of wounds received at Cerro Gordo. First Lieut. Knott died of yellow fever, and his remains were brought home for burial. Ten were discharged for disability, one left sick in hospital and one deserted. Edward Jones, was Captain, Leonard A. Knott, 1st Lieut.; Wm. A. Tinney, 2nd Lieut.; Benj. F. Perry, 3rd Lieut.; John M. Gill, 1st Sergt.; John W. Page, 2nd Sergt.; Saml. Rhoads, 3rd Sergt.; Jesse A. Nason, 1st Corpl.; Richard S. Updyke, 2nd Corpl.; Wm. W. Moore, 3rd Corpl.; Joseph Turner, Musician. The above was the official roster at the start, but sickness and discharge called for some promotions, from the ranks, during the term of service. General Edward D. Baker was the first Colonel of the 4th.

Mr. John G. Hammer, who was a pioneer citizen of Pekin, is now passing his declining years with a daughter, Mrs. R. R. Greer, at Loami, Ill. Comrade Hammer, on June 26th, 1916, will have reached his 96th year, having been born in Frederick county, Maryland, June 26th, 1820. He is

and re-named the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville. In the early seventies it again changed hands, and was re-christened the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, which it remains today.

The first legal hanging was that of John Ott, on March 1st, 1861. This was for the murder, by Ott, of Mrs. Orendorff and her little girls, who lived near Delavan. Ott was hung in the northeast corner of court square, Pekin.

The first lynching took place August 1st, 1869, and Wm. Berry, who had murdered Deputy Sheriff, Henry Pratt, on the 30th of July, was taken from the county jail at Pekin, by an armed body of men who had overpowered the jailor and his aids, and hanged to the limb of a tree that stood near the Court street end of the cement walk that leads to the new county jail. This prompt action broke up a gang of desperadoes who lived near Circleville, Tazewell county.

The first assemblage of farmers, to exhibit their products in competition, in Tazewell county, according to memory of our informant (who was a boy at the time), was what they termed a "Colt Show," at which there were on exhibit half a dozen mares with their colts. This embryo fair took place at Tremont in the early "forties." From a "Colt Show" it grew into quite a reputable fair, where the products of the farm and home were shown in competition, up to the close of the Civil War. It was followed by the fair organized in Pekin in 1870, which gave three of the best county fairs ever held in Illinois. The last was badly managed which resulted in its destruction. Then came the organization of the Pomona (Goddess of fruits) Fair, near Hopedale; then the Mackinaw Fair, which became the forerunner of the Farmers' Institute of the 16th Congressional District. The Tazewell County Agricultural Board was organized in 1879, with grounds located at Delavan, and regardless of the usual vicissitudes which form a part of the existence of every county fair, still holds commendable annual exhibits.

A secret organization was formed soon after the beginning of the Civil War, composed of sympathizers of the states in rebellion. It was named "Knights of the Golden Circle," etc., The familiar title given the Knights and kindred bodies, was "Copperheads." These societies, had pledged themselves to harass the families of the Union soldiers in the field, thus causing desertion on the part of the husband, father, or son, so they might be at home to protect their loved ones, thereby weakening the Union army. The Knights, etc., were also pledged to liberate Confederate prisoners who were confined in Northern prisons.

To hold in check these secret enemies of the Union cause, there was organized, in Tazewell county, in 1862, the first lodge of the "Union League of America," whose motto was to do all in its power to protect the families of those in the Union army, encourage enlistments, and hold in check the threatened purposes of the Knights, etc. George H. Harlow, afterwards Secretary of State, then a resident of Pekin, Illinois, was one of the leading spirits in its organization. The Union League soon had lodges in every Union State. Its membership reached about 180,000. It became a great aid to the Union cause.

The first marriage to take place in the new "seat of justice," was that of Gilbert Wright and Louise Vohland, both of Washington, Tazewell county, the date being March 27, 1916. Judge Jas. M. Rahn "tied the nuptial knot."

The first divorce granted in the new court house, severing the marital relation between Elmore S. and Fred. W. Grover, occurred May 1st, 1916, Judge Theodore N. Green, presiding.

Tazewell county was represented in the great war for the preservation of the Union, by the following numbered regiments, to which is added, in figures, the number of Tazewell county men, as compiled from the Illinois Adjutant General's Report.

ILLINOIS INFANTRY.—The 7th, 102; 8th, 145; 15th, 13; 17th, 20; 18th, 13; 26th, 27; 27th, 6; 28th, 25; 31st, 44; 32nd, 11; 38th, 32; 44th, 95; 45th, 11; 47th, 228; 49th, 7; 51st, 9; 58th, 21; 61st;

20; 62nd, 7; 67th, 10; 58th, 32; 73rd, 70; 85th, 88; 86th, 98; 94th, 38; 100th, 11; 104th, 82; 108th, 325; 115th, 65; 117th, 7; 139th, 52; 145th, 9; 146th, 15; 148th, 49; 152nd, 88; 154th, 13; 155th, 22; 56th, 6—Total, 1967.

ILLINOIS CAVALRY.—The 3rd, 81; consolidated 3rd, 31; 4th, 33; 5th, 7; 6th, 12; 7th, 13; 8th, 4; 9th, 8; 10th, 3; 11th, 161; 12th, 6; 14th, 21.—Total, 383.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Artillery, 5; 20th U. S. Infantry, 11; First Army Corps, 24; 8th Mo. Infantry, 47. To which should be added several hundred who enlisted in the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Navy, while out of the county, and were credited to the place where they enlisted or were recruited. It is safe to chronicle that Illinois and Tazewell county citizens served in every State and Territory in the Union—even including the Confederacy.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.—About 200 soldiers, comprising Co. "K," of Delavan, and Co. "G," of Pekin, as members of the 5th Illinois Infantry, departed for Springfield, the rendezvous, May 27th, 1898. Co. "K" was commanded by Capt. Watkins, aided by First-Lieut. Ball and Second-Lieut. Dickinson. Co. "G" was led by Capt. E. L. Conklin, aided by First-Lieut. E. H. Mullen and Second-Lieut. W. W. Sellers. All were mustered into the U. S. service on May 4th. Under command of Col. J. S. Culver, they left Springfield for Chickamanga Park Camp, and arrived there on May 17th. The regiment, composed of the flower of Central Illinois manhood, were twice disappointed in their eager willingness to meet the enemy on Cuban soil. They returned home on Sept. 12th, 1898, and were jubilantly welcomed.

HISTORY OF TOWNSHIPS.

Following the brief history of each Township will be found the names of all citizens, with years they have served, and are to serve, as members of the Board of Supervisors from said Township, since 1850:

Fond du Lac Township—T. 26 N. R. 4 W.

Under the provisions of the State Constitution of Illinois, adopted in 1847, counties were privileged to adopt either "County Court" or "Township Organization" form of government. At an election held in 1849, the latter plan was adopted. And the County Court appointed and commissioned Benjamin S. Prettyman, Anson Gillum and John M. Coons, as commissioners, to divide Tazewell County into towns or townships. They began at the northwest corner of the county and fixed the boundaries of the first township as they now are, naming it "Fond du Lac."

Thomas Camlin, (the Daniel Boone of Tazewell County), was an early settler here. He was not only a great hunter, but a genial companion and an inimitable story-teller. Among other early settlers of Fondulac, were Jesse, Absalom and Jacob Funk, Jacob Wilson, Jacob Hepperly, Morgan Buckingham, Horace Crocker, Abraham Brown and Jefferson Huscham. (For map of the report of Commissioners and statement of early settlement see elsewhere in this compilation.)

In section 11, Fond du Lac township, there is a mound which was probably used by the pre-historic mound-builders, for remains have been unearthed that were of giant size. At an early date there was found, in the hollow of a mammoth oak tree, growing on this mound, a human skull, which was held in position by the encircling growth of the tree. After its removal, it was in possession of a Dr. Hazzard for several years, but to-day its whereabouts are unknown.

The village of Fondulac was laid off June 20, 1855, and Bluetown April 1, 1864. East Peoria was incorporated July 1st, 1884 as Hilton, but in 1889, was changed to its present title, and has virtually absorbed the above named villages.

C. J. Gibson	1850-53	John Lorimer	1870-71	Nicholas Schlagel	1885-87
Daniel Trail	1854-57	John Lorimer jr.	1872	Joseph Schertz	1888-91
Thomas Camlin	1858	Samuel R. Mooberry	1873-75	J. J. Arnold	1892-1903
John Leadley	1859	Jeremiah Stenger	1876-77	Edward W. Tucker	1904-05
Samuel R. Mooberry	1860-65	John Lorimer	1878	Nicholas Freis	1906-18
F. M. Wiles	1866	Samuel R. Mooberry	1879-80		
T. B. Pinkham	1867-69	Joseph Schertz	1881-84		

Washington Township—T. 26 N. Rs. 2 and 3 W.

Washington township, east of Fond du Lac, was so named after the village and postoffice of that name. The first election was held in the district school-house in Washington. Wm. Holland was the first settler, he built his log cabin home on section 24, about 1820 or 1821. He was an expert gunsmith and blacksmith, and his services were sought by the pioneers both near and far. James McClure, Joseph Kelso, P. P. Scott, A. M. North, Abraham Wood, Wm. Weck and Wm. Burr, were among the first settlers. The first log school-house was built on section 22, in 1833, and a Mr. Edmondson was the first school-master. The first church was erected by the Methodist society in 1838. Wm. Holland was the first Justice of the Peace. The village of Washington was laid off by Wm. Holland, March 4, 1834. On March 2nd, 1878, Washington became a city.

James W. Wather	1850-51	Richard C. Dement	1864	Wesley B. Harvey, city.	1873-78
Lawson Holland	1852-53	John W. Dangherty	1865-66	D. S. Sheppard	1890-91
J. A. Ross	1854	Benj. Tobias	1867-68	Christian Spring	1892-95
W. S. Marsh	1855-58	Richard D. Smith	1869	C. L. Birkett	1896-1907
D. L. Miles	1859-62	Peter Fifer	1870	M. C. Martini	1908-13
Elias Wenger	1863	John H. Anthony	1871-89	Chris Strubhar.	1914-18



GEORGE WASHINGTON

"THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY."

FROM AN OIL PAINTING IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

"First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Born in Va., Feb. 22, 1732. Died at Mt. Vernon, Maryland, Dec. 14, 1799.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"THE SAVIOR OF HIS COUNTRY."

FROM AN OLD PHOTO TAKEN DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

"All that I am, or hope to be,
I owe to my angel mother."

Born in Kentucky, Feb. 12, 1809. Died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865.



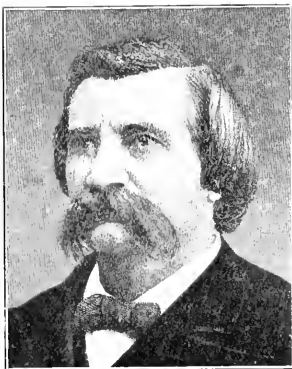
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT

"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" GRANT.

"WE WILL FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER."

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822.
Died at Mt. Gregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885.



GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN

"BLACK JACK."

LAWYER, SOLDIER, AUTHOR AND STATESMAN.

Illinois' beloved Union soldier and Comrade.

Born at Brownsville, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826. Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1886.

Deer Creek Township—T. 25. N. R. 2 W.

The boundaries of Deer Creek remain the same as they were. The first election took place at what was known as the Monmouth school-house. Major R. N. Cullom is credited with having named this township after the creek that courses through it. He was the first settler, locating in 1828. Jas. Harvey, Robert Alexander, John Small, Hugh Ross and six sons were among the early settlers. Rev. Wm. Brown preached the first sermon. The first death was that of a twin brother of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, James C., the infant son of R. N. Cullom. The first couple to marry were Samuel Watson and Miss Alvira Perry, 'Squire Hittle tying the nuptial knot. Section 27 contained the first school-house, in 1835, and Miss Nancy Parker was the first teacher. Julia Cullom was the first white child born in Deer Creek township. Mathew Kingman was the first Justice of the Peace. The village of Deer Creek was incorporated September 26th, 1899.

Richard N. Cullom	1850-51	Abraham Chaffer.	1867-68	A. L. Smith,	1890
E. H. Durham	1852	Alex. Small.	1869	G. W. Smith	1891-92
E. Bogardus	1853	Eri Bogardus	1870-76	Frank Field ..	1893-94
Edwin H. Durham ..	1854-55	George H. Small ..	1877-78	J. M. Butler	1895-1900
James Mitchell	1856-57	James Mitchell..	1879	W. H. Green	1901-02
John Q. Adams	1858	Eri Bogardus	1880-82	Geo. H. Small.	1903-06
Alex. Small	1859-63	T. C. Stout	1883-84	F. L. Belsley	1907-10
Eri Bogardus	1864	James Mitchell ..	1885	John S. Nixon...	1911-17
James Mitchell	1865	T. C. Stout	1886-88		
R. N. Cullom	1866	G. H. Small	1889		

Morton Township—T. 25. N. R. 3 W.

Morton township was named in honor of Gov. Morton, of Massachusetts. The first election was held at W. W. Campbell's. A Mr. Soward settled on Section 31, about 1826 or 1827, and built the first pioneer log cabin. He was soon followed by a Mr. Field, Richard Radliff, Mr. Crosby, John M. Roberts and four sons. Rev. William Brown was the first regular minister. In 1832, section 4 contained the first log school-house. Like nearly all pioneer school-houses, it was used for church and town meeting purposes. The first Justices of the Peace were Joseph Evans and Wm. Sample. The village of Morton was laid off by James M. Campbell on Nov. 12, 1850. Organized in 1887.

Peter Sweitzer has been a continuous member of the Board of Supervisors for over 25 years; Chairman about half of that time, and Chairman of the Permanent Building Committee during the entire time of the construction of the new court house at Pekin. He is the Dean of the Board.

Horace Clark	1850	Samuel C. Smith.....	1876	Erastus Roberts.....	1884
Joel W. Clark	1851-59	John H. Crandall ..	1877	W. F. Denne	1885-87
Anson Gillum	1860-62	Samuel C. Smith.....	1878	Wm. Moschel (resigned)	1888
Charles R. Crandall ..	1863-66	William Smith	1879-80	W. A. Moore (elected to Legis-	
Wm. Munroe	1867-71	Samuel C. Smith.....	1881	lature)	1889-91
Thomas Cooper	1872-73	Alex. Mooberry	1882	Peter Sweitzer.....	1891-1917
Wm. A. Moore	1874-75	A. W. Stewart	1883		

Groveland Township—T. 25. N. R. 4 W.

James Scott was the first settler in Groveland township, building his log cabin home on Section 33, in 1827. Among other old settlers were John O'Brien and Mr. Trimble. Mr. O'Brien was elected Justice of the Peace in 1835, and filled the office with dignity and honor until 1867. Rev. Neele Johnson preached the first sermon in 1834. The boundaries of this township remain as located by the commissioners. The first election took place at the Randolph house in Groveland. This township took its name from the village, which was laid off by Isaac Roberts and Asa L. Davidson, May 30, 1836.

George L. Parker	1850-51	Benjamin H. Harris...	1867-71	Geo. Landes.....	1883
Robert Bradshaw	1852-54	J. W. Mooberry	1872	Henry Schwartz ..	1884
Charles G. Hinman	1855	Geo. Landes	1873-74	Geo. Landes	1885-98
C. S. Worthington.....	1856-58	F. Shurtliff	1875	Barney Eisele	1899-1905
Robert Bradshaw.....	1859	Geo. Landes	1876	John Strickfadden	1905-08
C. S. Worthington.....	1860-62	Joel T. O'Brien	1877-78	Barney Eisele.....	1908-10
John L. Caldwell.....	1863-64	C. S. Worthington.	1879	Louis Rohlfing	1911-17
F. H. Hancock	1865-66	Henry Schwartz	1880-82		

Pekin Township—T. 25 N. R. 5 W.

To Pekin township, as originally bounded, has been added sections one, two, three and four, from Cincinnati on the south. For first-settlers, and the very first historical facts and reminiscences, see elsewhere in this volume. As Pekin embraces the major part of the township her history is synonymous with that of the township. At the land sales in Springfield, in 1828, the excitement over who should possess such valuable property as that encompassed by "Town Site," caused knives and pistols to be drawn. But the trouble was amicably adjusted. Major M. Cromwell was at the head of the successful bidders and the purchase was divided into twelve parts.

SUPERVISORS

AND

EX-OFFICIO OVERSEERS

OF THE

POOR OF PEKIN TOWNSHIP.

Wm. S. Maus	1850-51	Peter Weyhrich	1869-70	T. J. Edwards.....	1885-86
Jas. Haines	1851-53	Joshua Wagenseller ..	1870-71	Henry A. Reuling ..	1886-87
Wm. S. Maus	1853-67	John Stoltz	1871-73	J. B. Mohler	1887-88
Wm. Don Maus	1867	George Greigg	1873-75	C. B. Cummings	1888-90
George Greigg	1867-69	H. Didecock	1875-76	J. B. Cooper	1890-95
		Henry Lautz	1876	L. Bergstresser, resin'd	1895-98
		Ernest Schurman	1876-77	F. T. Murray	1898-1907
		Henry Didecock	1877-78	Henry Penno	1907-08
		John C. Aydelott	1878-79	D. L. Latham	1908-09
		Thomas R. Skelly	1879-80	F. T. Murray	1909-10
		John Herget	1880-81	D. L. Latham	1910-11
		H. P. Weyrich	1881-83	Herbert S. Mathews.	1911-17
		Wm. Blenkiron	1883-85		

ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS.

Joshua Wagenseller	1860	C. A. Becker	1883-84	Otto F. Wieburg	1894
Peter Weyhrich	1861-65	C. B. Cummings	1884-87	Geo. Herget	1895
Martin Stover	1866	J. B. Cooper	1884	E. R. Peyton	1895
Teis Smith	1867-70	August Winkel	1884	Chas. F. Gehrig	1896-1903
John Herget	1871-72	B. R. Hieronymous	1885	Geo. Herget	1897-1901
Wm. Don Maus	1873-74	John C. Aydelott	1885	H. Birkenbusch	1897-1918
John Herget	1874	Henry Roos	1885-86	C. F. Holland	1897
D. C. Smith	1874	J. Moenkemoeller	1886	Chas. F. Gehrig	1898
H. Naylor	1874	August Winkel	1886-87	A. Belrends	1898
Peter Steinmetz	1875	Erastus Rhoades	1887	L. J. Albertsen	1899
Wm. Don Maus	1876-77	Wm. Weiss	1887-88	Dan'l Sapp	1900
C. B. Cummings	1876	P. W. Dunne	1888	H. H. Cole	1901
Fred Smith	1876	A. G. Walker	1888	Heilo J. Rust	1902-05
J. G. Weber	1876	A. Behrens	1888	Chas. Kuecks	1904-05
C. B. Cummings	1878-79	Herman Becker	1889	Henry Schwartz	1906-09
E. Schurman	1878-79	August Winkel	1889	Chas. F. Gehrig	1906-07
H. W. Hippen	1878	A. Behrends	1889-92	Wm. E. Schurman, resigned	1908-10
Richard D. Smith	1879-80	Wm. Weiss	1890-93		
J. M. Gill	1880	C. B. Cummings	1890-91	Lonis Luick	1910-11
August Winkel	1880-82	Christ. Arnold	1890-92	R. J. Neddermann	1910-11
C. B. Cummings	1881-87	Geo. Herget	1892	John E. Russell	1912-13
David Wandschneider	1881	John Reuling	1893	Geo. N. Weber	1912-15
		H. Birkenbusch	1893-96	Henry G. Gulon	1914-18
		E. F. Unland	1894	Louis Luick	1916
		J. B. Irwin	1894	Fred. H. Soldwedel	1916-18

Cincinnati Township—T. 21 N. R. 5 W.

The township of Cincinnati, joining Pekin on the south, lost its northern tier of sections by assignment to Pekin, thus bringing the spot where Jonathan Tharp built his first log cabin within Pekin's limits. The first election was held in Pekin at the "Cincinnati Hotel." Maj. Perkins, Elsha Perkins, William Woodrow, Hugh Woodrow, Samuel Woodrow, and John Summers, settled in this township as early as 1826; also Daniel Rankin and brother about the same time. The first school-house was built in the Summers and Woodrow settlement not later than 1828.

South Pekin, in this township, was laid out July 10, 1913.

Samuel P. Bailey	1850-52	Timothy Larimore	1867-68	Philip S. Ripper	1894-97
Lemuel Allen	1853-54	John Eidmann	1869-72	Ben. Bailey (resigned)	1898-02
G. H. Rupert	1855-57	Geo. Stoehr	1873-78	H. Lutz (to fill vacancy)	1903-05
Samuel P. Bailey	1858	John Eidmann	1879-81	Henry Lutz	1905-13
Samuel Woodrow	1859	Geo. Stoehr (did not qualify)	-82	John Alfs.	1914-16
James Hawkins	1860-62	John Eidmann	1882-84	C. J. Abbott	1916-18
John W. Coleman	1863-65	Philip S. Ripper	1885-93		
Jas. S. Hawkins	1866	Wm. Bell (failed to qualify)	-94		

Elm Grove Township—T. 21 N. R. 1 W.

Elm Grove township has had no change in boundary. First election held at the school-house of the same name. John Dillon was the "advance guard" of the pioneer settlers, building his crude log cabin home as early as 1823. Among other early settlers were Hugh Montgomery, Alex McNight, Israel Shreves, Benj. Briggs, James Scott, Thornton Wilson, Jas. Wright, Thos. Bennett, Levi and Thos. Moulton, John Lord, John and Eli Redman, Rufus North and Alexander Barnes. A year or two later came W. Davis, Martin Mears, W. Edds and H. Davis, the latter being the first tanner in the county. The first white child born was Isabella Briggs. The first to depart this life was Elizabeth Wilson. Jesse Dillon built the first school-house in 1826, and Joseph Dillon taught the first school. The Quakers erected the first church in the same year. The Methodists did not build their house of worship until 1842. The good Friend, Dr. Griffith, was the pioneer physician, as well as the first postmaster.

Seth Talbot	1850-55	George W. Greeley	1866-67	W. H. Roof	1886-87
John Dillon	1856	Alfred E. Leonard	1868-71	T. H. Leonard	1888-91
Daniel Hodson	1857-58	D. John Bennett	1872-80	D. B. McLean	1892-93
Seth Talbot	1859	J. W. Robinson	1881	C. Hellemann jr.	1894-98
A. J. Davis	1860-62	George W. Greeley	1882	Edward Pratt	1899-1900
George W. Greeley	1863-64	D. R. Ropp	1883	B. L. Greeley	1901-05
Seth Talbot	1865	D. John Bennett	1884-85	F. W. Hellemann	1906-18

Tremont Township—T. 21 N. R. 3 W.

After Tremont township was formed, the first election took place at the court house. James Chapman settled on section 16 in 1830. He was soon followed by Wm. Sterling, Wm. and James Broyhill, Michael Trout and David Lackland. Auburn, a short distance north of the present Tremont was the first town laid out in this township, but after the advent of the Tremont colony from New York, in 1834, it was soon abandoned. Margaret E. Lackland was the first-born. A postoffice was established in 1835, and Josiah James and J. H. Harris were the head of the colony, which laid out the village, and built a school house and church. The first postmaster was Wm. Sampson. The county-seat was moved from Pekin to Tremont in 1836, then back to Pekin in 1849. Tremont remained under district control until March 11, 1835, when it was organized as a town.

R. W. Briggs	1850	Edward Allen	1867	F. B. Wilson	1892-93
John M. Bush	1851-52	Stephen Stout	1868-71	A. J. Davis, resigned	1894-97
James K. Kellogg	1853-54	A. J. Davis	1872-73	F. J. Davis	1897
Charles Emerson	1855	Edward Pratt	1874	J. E. Russell	1898-03
Chas. J. Kellogg	1856-59	S. C. Hobart	1875-84	J. W. Baylor	1901
Samuel R. Saltonstall	1860-62	J. W. White (resigned)	1885-88	Wm. Noonan	1904-06
Edward Allen	1863-65	W. O. McIntyre (aptd.)	1888-89	E. L. Colter	1908-16
Peter Menard	1866	James Dean	1890-91	J. P. Becker	1916-18

Mackinaw Township—T. 21 N. R. 2 W.

Mackinaw township remains the same as to original boundary lines. In 1827, A. Smith made first settlement on section 23, and built the first log house. Among the early settlers were Samuel Judy, Mordecai Mobley, Elijah Sargent, Michael and Jonas Hittle. William Hittle was the first white child born in 1828. The first death was that of Abner Smith, which occurred in 1828. The village of Mackinaw was laid off by George Hittle and E. Stout, May 26th, 1828. In 1830, Conway Rhodes and Miss Harmon were the first couple to be joined in holy wedlock. Jonas Hittle was made the first Justice of the Peace in 1830. During this year Silas B. Curtis opened the first school. Mackinaw was the first county seat, and the Commissioners who located the same, were Job Fletcher, Wm. Lee D. Ewing and Tom M. Neale. The name was derived from an Indian name of a river that flows through Tazewell county. The first court house was built in 1827. It was 18 feet wide and 24 feet long; one story and a half high, nine feet to the story, joint shingles roof; black walnut batton doors, well cased, two 8x10 inch twelve light windows in the lower story, and one four-light window in the front end of the half story; the lower floor was made of punch-ions hewn and jointed, and the upper floor, which also became the ceiling, was of sawed plank; the body of the house was of hewn logs, chinked and daubed, and protruding ends of logs sawed off; the lower windows were protected with wooden shutters; a seven-foot fire-place four logs high afforded heat from the rear-end of the court room. Amasa Stout received the munificent sum [then] of \$125 for building, he being the lowest bidder. This was one of the first buildings in Tazewell to have glass windows. It stood on lot 1 block 11. In the early part of 1831, a 14-light window took the place of the fire-place and a cast-iron stove graced the northwest corner of the court room, and a suitable chimney was built to carry off the smoke. A stairway was built in the north-east corner and the half-story above divided into two rooms. Mackinaw remained the county-seat until 1831, when it was moved to Pekin.

The village of Lilly, in this township, was laid off January 21, 1871, by Edward H. Bacon.

Lyman Porter	1850	Daniel W. Puterbaugh	1866	H. J. Puterbaugh.	1893-94
Jonas H. Hittle	1851-52	Geo. Miller	1867	J. C. Haybarger.	1895-96
David Judy	1853-56	Solomon Puterbaugh.	1868	H. J. Puterbaugh	1897-98
J. W. Brock	1857-58	Geo. Miller	1869-74	S. S. Smith.	1899-1915
Geo. Miller	1859-65	John H. Porter	1875-92	Walter Porter.	1915-17

Little Mackinaw Township—T. 23 N. R. 2 W.

Little Mackinaw township retains original boundary lines, and its first election took place at a school-house on Mackinaw creek. The first settlement was made on section 8, by John and Samuel Stout. Among the pioneers were H. Buchanan and a gentleman named Heavenhill. The first death was that of an orphan child, in the family of Samuel Stout, in 1827. The first birth was in the family of Joseph Stout. Thos. F. Railsback taught the first school on section 5, in 1830. First sermon preached by Elder Ottman, at Mr. Railsback's home, in 1831. In 1867, Elder Geo. W. Minier, assisted by Messrs. Boyer and Stout, platted the village of Minier, located on section 22.

B. F. Orendorff.	1850	William Bennett	1870-71	Henry Imig (resigned)	1890-93
A. B. Davis	1851-52	Asa Hicks.	1872-79	B. N. Ewing.	1894-95
D. W. C. Orendorff	1853-54	F. O. Kilby	1880	B. N. Ewing (died in office)	96-01
L. J. Summers	1855-62	Asa Hicks.	1881-82	Chris Haning (to fill vacancy)	
Zerah Munsell	1863	Wm. Lilly.	1883		1901-09
John S. Briggs	1864-67	B. N. Ewing.	1884-86	B. F. Quigg.	1910-18
Rodney J. Mitchell	1868-69	Wm. Bennett	1887-88		

Hopedale Township—T. 23 N. R. 3 W.

Hopedale township was first named "Highland." For early County map, see page 32. Aaron Orendorff, the first settler, built a log cabin on section 34, in 1827. Messrs. Whitten and Shaw came next. D. W. Orendorff, son of Aaron, born in 1828, was the first white child. Elias Ogden was the first Justice of the Peace, in 1829, commission signed by Gov. Ford. The first school was held at Mr. A. Orendorff's home in 1832, and a Mr. Smith was the first school teacher. The first school-house was built on section 2 in 1834. Shiloh was the name of the first church, and it was built about 1835. Hopedale was first named Osceola, but when a postoffice was petitioned for, the department reported adversely because there was another Osceola in Illinois. The old town was laid off in 1853, by Thos. Orendorff, but the new town was not incorporated until February 22, 1869. The first Trustees of the new town were T. H. Orendorff, W. Neisen, J. R. Ogden and E. Barnum.

Charles Holder.	1850-53	Adolphus Russell	1867	E. T. Orendorff	1882-85
Edward Bird	1854	James R. Campbell	1868	N. F. Smith (died in office)	86-88
Thomas Orendorff	1855	P. E. Davis.	1869-70	C. S. Smith (fill vacancy)	1888-89
Jesse Fisher	1856	Michael E. Pomfret	1871	E. T. Orendorff	1890-92
Eleazar Hodson	1857-60	P. E. Davis	1872	B. S. Ford.	1893-94
P. C. Davis	1861-62	G. P. Orendorff	1873-75	Jolen Nutty	1895-98
Thomas Orendorff.	1863	P. E. Davis	1876	J. F. Schneider.	1899-1912
D. W. Britton	1864	G. P. Orendorff	1877-78	Adolph Johnson	1913-17
Levi Orendorff.	1865	E. J. Orendorff	1879		
Wm. E. Pomfret	1866	J. A. Roach	1880-81		

Dillon Township—T. 23 N. R. 1 W.

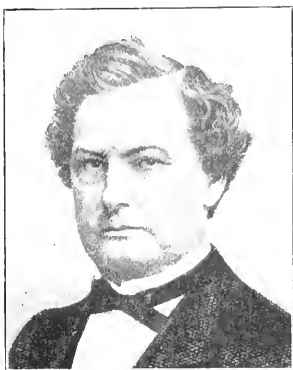
Dillon township's boundary remains as at first located. Nathan Dillon, in 1823, settled on section 1, and erected a log-cabin home, it being the first one built in this township. Then came Jas. White, and later the families of Bailey, Studyvin, John and Jesse Trowbridge, Waggoner, Mount, Crabb, Kinman, and others. Hannah Dillon was the first white child born in this township. Daniel Dillon and Patsey Alexander were the first pair to be wedded, 1825 being the year. Rev. Peter Cartwright preached the first sermon in Wm. Brown's log cabin home; and Jessie W. Fillin, was the first school teacher, in about 1833. The first school house was built on section 2, in 1835. The first pioneer schools were held in log cabin homes and churches. Dillon village, first named Liberty, was laid out June 18 1836.



GEN. EDWARD D. BAKER
"THE SILVER-TONGUED,"

LAWYER, STATESMAN AND SOLDIER.

Born in London, Eng., Feb. 21, 1811. Killed at
Ball's Bluff, Va., as Union General, Oct. 21, 1861.



RICHARD YATES

"THE WAR GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS."

Born at Warsaw, Ky., in 1815. Died at St. Louis,
Missouri, Nov. 27, 1873.



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

"THE LITTLE GIANT"

TEACHER, LAWYER AND STATESMAN.

Born April 23, 1813, at Brandon, Vt. Died June
3, 1861, at Chicago, Ill.



COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL

LAWYER, AUTHOR, ORATOR.

Born at Dresden, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1833. Died at
Dobb's Ferry, L. I., N. Y., July 21, 1899.

Nathan Dillon	1850	Ezra Rector	1863	Daniel Brown	1882
C. Gill	1851-53	John A. Reinagle	1864	John Fitzgerald	1883-84
Nathan Dillon	1854	Sherrod Williams	1865	Ralph Allen	1885-86
Sherrod Williams	1855-57	Jonathan Schureman	1866	W. M. Mount	1887-94
E. C. Hobert	1858	Mathias Mount	1867-75	Stephen Studvin	1895-1915
S. Williams	1859-60	C. W. Waltmire	1876	Frank E. Canopy	1915-17
H. C. Sutton	1861-62	Mathias Mount	1877-81		

Sand Prairie Township—T. 23 N. R. 5 W.

Sand Prairie, at first had five-sixths of Malone attached, and was named "Jefferson." It is now six miles square. Elisha and Major Perkins, the latter was killed during the Black Hawk War), were the first pioneer settlers who built their crude cabins on section 1, about 1822. Among other early comers were Gideon Hawley, Thos. Lander, John Vancil, John Summers, and Mr. Shipman. Wm. Woodrow, Isaac Dillon, Joseph Haines, Daniel Rankin, John Shelton, Jas. Reese, et. al., came later. John Summers lost a son, and John Vancil a daughter, who died at an early date. The celebrated pioneer preacher, Peter Cartwright, delivered the first sermon in John Vancil's log cabin, about 1823. Rev. Mr. Carmac, who lived for several months in a tent near the Mackinaw river, was the first regular M. E. preacher. Mrs. Sarah Hinkle was the first teacher, and her log-cabin school-house stood on section 17—date, 1827. Joseph Haines is credited with erecting the first frame dwelling and barn in this township, as well as Tazewell county, the first in 1829 and the latter in 1831. The village of Circleville, in this township, was laid off by Spencer Field and E. M. Perkins, August 7, 1837. The village of Green Valley, was laid off by Samuel Schureman, October 19, 1872, and incorporated March 11th, 1916.

W. J. Tompson	1850	Moses R. Meeker	1870-72	P. W. Weyrich	1892-95
Lewis Prettyman	1851-55	James H. Kilpatrick	1873-74	J. D. Philips	1896-1907
James Hamson	1856-64	Jesse Black	1875-77	Peter Urish	1908-13
Henry A. Sweet	1865	John Meyers	1878-82	W. F. McIntosh, resi'd	1914-15
Jonathan Totten	1866-67	Peter E. Ripper	1883-87	John T. Biggs	1915-16
John Schaefer	1868-69	A. Fisher	1888-91	John P. Weyrich	1916-18

Spring Lake Township—Ts. 23 and 24 N. Rs. 6 and 7 W.

Spring Lake remains about the same as originally laid out. It was not settled upon as early as other townships owing, no doubt, to the prejudice for sandy and swamp lands. Joseph Offutt built the first log cabin near the lake bearing the name of the township, as early as 1839. The Mc Leashes, Hibbards and Claytons, came next; then as the years rolled on, the Hawkineses, Abraham Wood, Eli Haas, Charles Seiwell, Ezekiel Poe, Valentine Haas, and others. The first death was that of J. O. Offutt, which occurred Oct. 10, 1841. Chas. Seiwell and Deborah Clayton, in 1842, were the first to be joined in holy wedlock. The first school-house was built on section 11, in 1849, and Daniel Hawkins became the first teacher. A Mormon, named Woods, preached the first sermon at the home of Mr. Grover. Louis White, an early settler, said "one such sermon was all a square-thinking man could endure." In 1856, the Dutch Reform Society built the first church. As an incident of pioneer life, Mrs. V. Haas had the unique experience of a trip on board the first flat-boat, loaded with grain, that floated from Spring Lake to St. Louis.

The village of Spring Lake was laid off on May 15, 1852, by Thomas G. Conant.

George H. Daniels	1850-51	E. A. VanDensen	1875	J. C. VanOstrand (resigned)	
Elbert Park	1852-53	Daniel Sapp	1876-83		1893-98
J. C. VanOstrand	1854-65	S. F. Harbaugh	1884-85	R. G. Golden	1898-00
Ezekiel Poe	1866-69	Edward Bailey	1886	W. E. Scott	1901-10
Edward Bailey	1870	H. S. Marshall	1887-89	Geo. M. Lowry	1911-14
Daniel Sapp	1871-74	E. D. Golden	1890-92	W. H. Beinfuhr	1914-17

Delavan Township—T. 22 N. R. 4 W.

Delavan township, originally had portions of Boynton and Malone attached. During a western trip, made by Mr. Jonas R. Gale, as a guest of Mr. Wright, of Dillon, in 1836, he was much impressed with the beautiful prairie land, and meeting Mr. Edward C. Delavan, at Tremont, proposed to Mr. D. that a colony be organized at Providence, R. I. Mr. Delavan acquiesced, and an organization, with a capital of over \$30,000, was formed and 22,000 acres of the land which surrounds the present city of Delavan, was entered. Under date of Sept. 19, 1836, the company became a reality, with the following list of stockholders: John Jenks, James Brown, Henry R. and David C. Green, Samuel B. Harris, Munson Allen, V. N. Edwards, Samuel B., Daniel C. and Beaj. F. Cushing, Wm. C. Cooke, Jonas R. Gale and D. C. Jenks. The land was laid off in 160-acre farms, with a town lot 300 feet square to go with each farm, as a winter home-site. The farms were sold at auction, at Providence, R. I., the highest bids not exceeding \$1,000. Henry R. Green, Deacon L. Allen and S. B. Harris, were the locating committee and Henry R. Green, the financial agent. In 1837, the Delavan House was built, mostly from materials shipped from the East. W. W. Crossman, who had charge of the construction, with his family, came with the carpenters. Mrs. Crossman used to relate "that it was first dreary and lonesome for she did not see a white woman for months." In 1840, when Hon. Ira B. Hall became landlord of the Delavan House, it became one of the noted hostleries between Peoria, Pekin and Springfield. The village of Delavan was laid off by Henry R. Green, February 1, 1841; then in 1888, incorporated as a city.

One of the humorous features connected with sale of the Delavan Colony's land, was a map, which exhibited a steamboat lying at the wharf (at the mill site), Locust Street. Who has one?

Wm. W. Crossman	1850-55	Benj. F. Orendorff	1867-68	C. W. Hopkins	1893-94
Ira B. Hall	1856	Richard Holmes	1869-74	Wm. Moorehead	1895
Henry R. Pratt	1857-62	M. D. Beecher	1875	C. W. Hopkins	1896-1900
Henry R. Green	1863	Richard Holmes	1876-80	J. O. Jones	1901-15
James H. McKinstry	1864-65	W. R. Baldwin	1881-88	Eugene Orndorff	1915-17
H. L. Fisher	1866	Wm. H. Ambrose	1889-92		

Hittle Township--T. 22 N. R. 2 W.

This township was named "Union" by the Commissioners, then by the Board of Supervisors changed to "Waterford"--then to "Armington," and finally to "Hittle," all during the year 1850.

The first settlers locating herein, in 1826, were George Hittle, (after whom the township derived its name), his son Jonas, and son-in-law, John W. Judy. Then came the Hainlines and Wm. Bart, Messrs. Perry and Williamson, in 1827, and Wm. Hieronymus in 1828; then between the latter date and 1835, Messrs. Jacob Albright, Joseph Richmond, Martin G. Stafford, Thomas Bart, and -- Quisenbury. Eliza Jane Hittle was the first child born, May 29, 1829. John Hittle died on Sept. 1, 1827. The first couple married were Wm. Hedford and Miss Elizabeth Perry, date 1828. Rev. Mr. Walker preached the first sermon at George Hittle's home, in 1826. C. Ewing, in 1827, taught the first school, on section 16. Isham Wright became the first Justice of the Peace.

The village of Armington, in this township, was platted Aug. 7, 1855, by H. Armington.

Hesekiah Armington	1850	Peter Paugh	1872-73	E. E. Darnell (to fill vacancy)	88
David Hainline	1851-53	Lorenzo Hainline	1874	Jonathan Merriam	1889-97
R. B. Marley	1854	John H. Burt	1875-76	J. M. Guy	1898-99
David Hainline	1855-57	John Q. Darnell	1877	S. B. Hainline	1900-01
Ellis Dillon	1858	John H. Burt	1878	Mathias Kampf	1902-09
S. K. Hatfield	1859-60	John Q. Darnell	1879-82	Frank Patterson	1910-11
Jonathan Merriam	1861-62	D. S. Dempsey	1883-84	D. M. Kampf	1912-13
George N. Bryson	1863-69	John Q. Darnell (died in office)		F. M. Patterson	1914-18
L. M. Stroud	1870-71		1885-88		

Boynton Township--T. 22 N. R. 3 W.

Boynton township was not organized until 1854. It was named in honor of Mr. Boynton. Joe Grant (or Grout) made the first settlement on section 9, in 1839. Albert, son of Robert Houston, was the first white child born, (1842). Among other settlers, prior to 1852, we find Benjamin Roe, G. W. Clamon (or Clarnow), Samuel Faylor, John Blair, Andrew Kerr, Wm. Benton, Wm. Milner, Charles and Richard Holden, John T. Scates, Wm. and Peyton Alexander and John Jacobus. The first Justice of the Peace was John Houston. Ira Judy became the first Constable. The first school was held at Philip B. Ware's residence, section 21, in 1854, and a Mr. Phillips was the teacher. The first marriage took place in 1852, the contracting couple being J. T. Morgan and Miss Kitchell.

Philo Baldwin	1854	John N. Snedeker	1866	E. C. Brennemann	1892-94
R. B. Marley	1855-56	Wm. Slaughter	1867	John Steiger	1895-98
Andrew Kerr	(resigned)	John Reardon	1868-69	Henry Curtis	1899-1902
Stephen K. Hatfield	1857-58	Wm. Slaughter	1870-72	R. A. Brawner, resigned	1903-06
Ellis Dillon	1859	John F. Beezley	1873	John Steiger	1906
Wm. Lafave	1860-62	Wm. Morehead	1874	John Betzelberger	1907-10
Ellis Dillon	1863	John F. Beezley	1875-78	Wm. Curtis	1911-12
R. B. Marley	1864	Jacob Brennemann	1879-86	C. C. Reardon	1913-17
John Shurts	1865	J. J. Unsicker	1887-92		

Malone Township--T. 22 N. R. 5 W.

The first settlers of Malone township, came as late as 1850, owing no doubt to the fact that much of the land was unfit for cultivation--"sand hills and swamp." They were Silas Dowd, Eber Pugh, James McCoy, James and John Wilson, Dr. Hubbard S. Latham and son, Wm. P. Latham, (the Lathams, father and son, were among the '49-ers, direct from the California gold-fields). Joseph Watts, Wm. Boyer, and others. The first marriage in 1850 was that of Frances M. Griffin to a Miss McCoy, daughter of James McCoy. The first school-master was Mr. A. Kernman. Rev. Samuel Smith was one of the first preachers. Dr. H. S. Latham was the first Justice of the Peace and his son, H. S. Jr., the first Constable. Even as late as the organization of this township, deer and feathered game were plentiful, and the numerous wolves kept the settlers alert. Malone was the last township created. Since then, over ten thousand acres have been drained, and are now classed among the most productive in the county.

On Friday, July 30, 1897, at about 7 o'clock P. M., a tornado struck and crushed the residence of Supervisor H. C. McDowell, in this township, killing Mr. H. C. and a nephew, H. E. McDowell, Mrs. Samuel Brownlee and two children, and Miss Jessie Groves, and injuring Mrs. H. C. McDowell, Charles and Mary, son and daughter. Among the unprecedented features of this tornado was the driving of wheat straws, like nails, into trees; stripping feathers from chickens; tearing eyes out of horses; lifting a drove of sheep, which were carried to "parts unknown." This was the most destructive and death-dealing storm that has ever visited Tazewell County.

Wm. P. Latham	1854-58	E. D. Worstall	1882	T. J. Barton	1893-95
James Wilson	1859	J. F. Barton	1883	H. C. McDowell (died in office)	
H. S. Latham, (died in office)		E. D. Worstall	1884		1896-97
	1860-64	J. C. Drake	1885-86	John McDowell (to fill vacancy)	1897
Wm. D. Cleveland, (to fill vacancy)	1864-67	D. L. Latham (resigned)	1887-89	W. H. Worstall	1898-99
Wm. E. McDowell	1868	W. P. Latham (to fill vacancy)	1889	John Kuszman	1900-01
James K. Pugh	1869	Wm. Boyer	1889	T. J. Watts	1902-05
J. M. Wilson	1870-72	John M. McDowell	1890-91	John T. Biggs	1906-07
Wm. E. McDowell	1873-74	E. D. Worstall (died in office)		James M. Worstall	1908-16
John Cline	1875-77		1892-93	Walter Frazee	1916-18
James K. Pugh	1878-81				

TAZEVELL COUNTY OFFICIALS.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Joel W. Clark	1860	Alfred W. Rodecker	1877-86	Jesse Black, Jr	1902-10
M. Tackaberry	1861	George C. Rider	1886-94	James M. Rahn	1910-18
Wm. Don Maus	1862	Wm. R. Curran	1894-98		
David Kyes	1865	George C. Rider	1898-1902		

COUNTY CLERKS.

Mordecai Mobley	1827-28	John Gridley	1853-65	Adolph Fehrman	1890-98
John C. Morgan	1828-36	William W. Clemens	1865-69	Lot Bergstresser	1898-1906
John H. Morrison	1836-47	Richard D. Smith	1869-77	Fred L. Bergstresser	1906-10
William Cromwell	1847-49	Flavel Shurtleff	1877-86	Geo. Behrens	1910-18
Richard W. Ireland	1849-53	Louis Schurman	1886-90		

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Mordecai Mobley	1827-28	George H. Harlow	1860-64	John Fitzgerald	1884-92
John C. Morgan	1828-34	Henry P. Finigan	1864-68	A. L. Champion	1892-1900
Edward Jones	1834	Wm. P. Allensworth	1868-72	R. V. Howe	1900-08
John A. Jones	1842-56	Simoon R. Drake	1872-76	E. L. Meyers	1908-12
Merrill C. Young	1856-60	Henry C. Sutton	1876-84	C. O. Myers	1912-16

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

Charles Turner	1860-64	Wm. L. Prettyman	1876-80	Geo. W. Cunningham	1896-1904
C. A. Roberts	1864-68	Edward Reardon	1880-84	Charles Schaefer	1904-08
Cassius G. Whitney	1868-72	Wm. L. Prettyman	1884-88	Wm. J. Reardon	1908-16
W. F. Henry	1872-76	G. F. Saltonstall	1888-96		

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John Benson	1827-29	James Wibray	1839-43	T. T. Heaton, fillvacancy	1885-86
Abraham Carlock	1829-30	A. B. Davis	1843-49	Daniel Sapp	1886-90
Philip B. Miles	1830	James R. Babcock	1849-60	Henry Schwartz	1890-94
Anson Denning	1830-32	Wm. S. Maus	1860-61	Charles S. Wood	1894-98
Benjamin Doolittle	1832	Peter Weyrich	1861-65	Geo. W. Cress	1898-1902
George W. Miles	1832-33	Charles Turner	1865-67	John E. Russell	1902-06
Thomas Snell	1833-35	John Gridley	1867	Edw. J. Kraeger	1906-10
Benjamin Briggs	1835-36	Samuel E. Barber	1867-69	Wm. E. Schurman	1910-14
David Travis	1836-37	Wm. Gaither	1869-73	Geo. M. Lowry	1914-18
Benjamin Briggs	1837-39	Thomas Cooper, resigned	1873-85		

SHERIFFS.

Wm. H. Hodge	1827-30	Thomas C. Reeves	1854-56	A. J. Kinsey, died in office	1878-84
Philip B. Miles	1830-32	Chapman Williamson	1856-58	S. D. Kinsey	1884-86
James Scott	1832-35	Thomas C. Reeves	1858-60	Louis Stalter	1886-90
Alfred Phillips	1835-36	Chapman Williamson	1860-62	J. C. Friederich	1890-94
Wm. A. Tinney	1836-40	James S. Hawkins	1862-64	John E. Stont	1894-98
Benjamin Briggs	1840-44	James Hanson	1864-66	John D. Mount	1898-1902
Robert W. Briggs	1844-48	Jonathan H. Meyers	1866-68	Robert Clay	1902-06
R. T. Gill	1848-50	Edward Pratt	1868-70	J. A. Norris	1906-10
Wm. Gaither	1850-52	Thomas C. Reeves	1870-74	C. A. Fluegel	1910-14
David Kyes	1852-54	Edward Pratt	1874-78	J. L. Wilson	1914-18

CORONERS.

Thomas Orendorff	1827	Nathan B. Kellogg	1842-48	Henry Gulon	1874-78
Thomas Dillon	1828	David Bailey	1848-52	Albert R. Warren	1878-82
Nathan Dillon	1829	Joseph B. Worley	1852-54	Charles Young	1882-84
Timothy B. Hoblet	1830	David M. Bailey	1854-56	W. T. Griffith, resigned	1884
Isaac Baker	1830	Wm. A. Tinney	1856-60	Richard Charlton	1884-92
Benjamin Briggs	1831	John Wildhack	1860-62	Harry V. Bailey	1892-1900
William Holland	1831	Henry Sage	1862-64	Nathan Holmes	1900-04
David H. Holcomb	1831	Wm. Diviney	1864-68	J. M. Coleman	1904-08
Andrew Tharp	1832	A. Culver	1868-70	Wm. Niergarth	1908-12
John A. Broynhill	1839-42	John M. Tinney	1870-74	E. F. Masen	1912-16

SURVEYORS.

Wm. H. Hodge	1827-31	Thomas King, Jr.	1853-61	Wm. D. Oswald	1884-96
Park Woodrow	1832	Wm. R. Kellogg	1861	Dede H. Jansen	1896-1900
Lewis Prettyman	1833	Wm. D. Cleveland	1863	John R. Seibert	1900-04
Thomas C. Wilson	1836	Leander King	1865-71	Robt. P. Van Dusen	1904-12
Lewis Prettyman	1840	B. C. Smith	1871-73	Ben. F. Smith	1912-16
Wm. Mobberry	1843	J. L. Hayward	1873-75		
Jesse A. Nason	1848-53	Leander King	1875-84		

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

John M. Bush	1846-48	Lemuel Allen	1850-60	NOTE. — Name changed to	
James Haines	1848-50	John W. Moreland	1860-64	Superintendent of Schools.	

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

Stephen K. Hatfield	1865-73	David B. Pittsford	1886-94	Wm. P. Mavity	1898-1906
M. E. Pomfret	1873-77	Wm. R. Lackland, res'd	1894-95	A. M. Wells	1906-10
Benj. C. Allensworth	1877-86	John L. Boling	1895-98	Ben L. Smith	1910-18

PIONEER COURTS IN TAZEWELL COUNTY.

The first Probate Court was held in Mackinaw, April 15th, 1827, Mordecai Mobley, presiding.

For the names of the County Court Judges, see page under heading of Tazewell County Officials.

The first Circuit Court held at Mackinaw, was on May 12th, 1828, Samuel D. Lockwood was the presiding judge. In 1831, the county-seat was moved to Pekin, and Judge Lockwood opened court in the Snell school house. In 1836, the county-seat was transferred to Tremont.

The following named Tazewell county attorneys were elected Judges of the Circuit Court: James Harriott, Charles Turner, Nathaniel W. Green and Theodore N. Green.

IN MEMORIA.

Names of attorneys-at-law who have resided in Tazewell county—or practiced—in her courts since 1827, but have joined the Bar where all are received according to their deeds:

Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, James Shields, Robert G. Ingersoll, Edward D. Baker, David Davis, Samuel D. Lockwood, James Harriott, Edward Jones, James Roberts, Joseph M. Hanna, Charles Ballance, Wm. B. Parker, Edward Parker, Richard W. Ireland, N. P. Bailey, George Farquier, John T. Stewart, Daniel Stone, Thomas Neal, Gov. Hubbard, Samuel Treat, John J. Hardin, James McDougall, Judge Dummer, Stephn T. Logan, Alexander Herring, Joshua Morgan, Neill Johnson, Palmer Holmes, John M. Bush, Joel W. Clark, M. Tackaberry, A. L. Davidson, N. H. Purple, O. H. Merryman, David Prickett, Benjamin F. James, W. D. Briggs, Samuel W. Fuller, A. Gridley, William Holmes, Clifton Moore, Henry P. Finnigan, Richard Williams, Joseph McIntire, C. H. Goodrich, William H. Leonard, S. L. Richmond, Wm. S. Stanberry, B. F. Baker, T. J. Farnham, A. W. Bull, Wilmot Turley, A. Mendoll, Chas. Parker, Sherrod Williams, Isaac Holland, Chas. Vatterlin, P. E. Davis, William Shannon, Joseph Mark, Thomas Birkett, Enos Nichols, William Fergusson, A. H. Saltonstall, William Allen, Hamilton Saltonstall, G. S. Gibson, A. L. Davidson, E. B. Glass, Matthew Graig, Elias Brearley, Cash. G. Whitney, Wm. B. Tinney, Jerome Gilman, Alfred J. Ware, M. D. Beecher, S. D. Puterbaugh, Wm. Edwards, David Kyes, John B. Cohrs, Benj. S. Prettyman, C. A. Roberts, Chas. Turner, J. W. Dougherty, Nathaniel W. Green, Wm. Don Maus, Henry McLaughlin, Abial B. Sawyer, Mark M. Bassett, C. J. Elliott, Thos. Mehan, Frank Purple, Gurdon F. Saltonstall, Alfred W. Rodecker, James Haines, sr., George B. Foster, H. M. Gillmore, Michael D. Conaghan, Ben. Hoff, jr., P. A. Bergen, et. al.

TAZEWELL COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

Organized March 26th, 1901.

TAZEWELL LAW LIBRARY

Library open to members daily except Sunday. Room in Court House, third floor.

OFFICERS.

President	Charles Schaefer	Third Vice-President	Ernest A. Rich
First Vice-President	John T. Elliff	Secretary	Con L. Conder
Second Vice-President	Henry P. Jones	Treasurer.	Wm. S. Prettyman

MEMBERS OF BAR.

Black, Edward E.	Dunkelberg, Ferdinand C.	Rich, Albert R.
Black, Jesse Jr.	Elliff, John T.	Rider, George C.
Brecher, George F.	Frings, Herman C.	Russell, Rayburn L.
Clay, Henry	Jones, Henry P.	Powers, James M.
Conder, Con L.	Jones, James O.	St. Cerny, James P.
Cooney, Wm. B.	Marrs, Edw. D.	Schaefer, Charles
Culbertson, John Jr.	Potts, Wm. A.	Smith, Ben. L.
Cunningham, Geo. W.	Prettyman, Wm. L.	Smith, T. N.
Cunningham, Eugene S.	Prettyman, Wm. S.	Smith, Orville A.
Cunningham, Walter G.	Rahn, James M.	Spoonhoff, Henry F.
Curran, Wm. R.	Reardon, Edward	Velde, Franklin L.
Danforth, Asa	Reardon, Wm. J.	Von Tohel, Walter R.
Dempsey, Ralph	Rich, Ernest A.	Wilkins, Frank J.

ATTORNEYS WHO HAVE REMOVED TO NEW FIELDS OF LABOR.

Hon. Joseph V. Graff, Peoria, Ill.; W. H. Amhrose, Chicago, Ill.; Eugene S. Cunningham, Phoenix, Arizona; David F. Lawley, Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles A. Waltmire, Punta Gorda, Florida; Asa Danfarth and Wm. S. Kellogg, Peoria, Ill.; John D. Clark, and Wm. S. Holmes, Effingham, Ill.; Carl F. Mohr, Rockford, Ill., and many others.

CONTENTS OF CORNER STONE.

The Corner-Stone of the new Tazewell County Court House, at Pekin, Illinois, contains the following Mementos of Tazewell County, Past and Present.

Contents of Corner-stone Box assembled by Wm. H. Bates.

Copper corner-stone box donated by Jueckel & Sons, sheet-metal workers, Pekin, Illinois.

Manuscript of the addresses delivered by Hon. Wm. R. Curran, and Pres. J. O. Jones, at the exercises incident to the laying of the corner stone.

A brief history of important events pertaining to Tazewell county, from the building of *Fort Creve Coeur*, (on the hill above Wesley City,) by La Salle and followers, in 1680, to the close of the Civil War, in 1865. Also short histories of the nineteen Townships of Tazewell county, from their organization up to 1850, by W. H. Bates.

A copy of the *Tazewell County Directory*, for 1914, by John A. White, containing the names of the business men and leading farmers of Tazewell county, Illinois.

The *Pekin City Directory*, for 1914, by W. H. Bates, which contains the names of residents over 18 years of age, of the city of Pekin, the four Pekin Rural Routes and the new suburb, South Pekin.

Photographic groups of the Board of Supervisors of Tazewell county; County Officers of Tazewell County, and Tazewell County Bar Association, by H. H. Cole, photographer.

Year Book, for 1914, compiled by Geo. Behrens, County Clerk.

Bar Docket, May term, 1914, of the last Tazewell County Circuit Court held in the old Court House, Judge Theodore N. Green, presiding. The docket contains the names of the Tazewell County Bar Association, List of Grand Jurors, etc. Issued from the office of C. O. Myers, Circuit Clerk.

A photo of the "Lincoln-Douglas Lodge," erected by H. H. Cole, at Tuscarora, Peoria county, Ill., from material taken from the old Tazewell County court house. Also a copy of Cole's Historical Picture Gallery of the Pioneers of Tazewell County, containing 1,000 cabinet pictures of old settlers of this county, with names alphabetically arranged and numbered.

Late statements of the three National Banks, of Pekin, Ill.

A penholder, made from piece of old court house, by Benj. Mollet.

A souvenir edition of Pekin's Great Street Fair, in 1899, containing a *History of Fairs* dating back to 121 years before the Christian Era. Also a copy of Pekin's second Street Fair Souvenir, illustrated.

The *Fourth of July Souvenir*, published by the Pekin Order of Owls for the National holiday of 1914, containing pictures and brief histories of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, W. H. Bates, editor and publisher.

A copy of *Shade's Monthly*, Pekin's pioneer magazine, published by John H. Shade, under date of May, 1913, containing a history of *Pekin and Vicinity in Early Times*, by W. H. Bates.

Early days in Illinois—an address by Hon. James Haines, delivered at the dedication of the Old Settlers' Society, of Tazewell county, on the Fair grounds, at Delavan, Ill., 1899. Also a photograph of Mr. Haines, taken in 1868.

Copies of five designs of ruled note paper, embellished in patriotic colors, such as were used during the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865.

A photograph of Seth Kinman, a pioneer of Tazewell county, and a great hunter and trapper. Also a picture of the elk-horn chair he made and presented to Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Kinman, in pioneer days, was proprietor of a hotel and ten-pin alley in Pekin. He was credited with being a great "fiddler" in early times.

A photo of the old court house, taken May 21, 1914, by H. R. Dunnington, Deputy Circuit Clerk, Pekin, Ill., just prior to its demolition by wreckers.

Photographs of the falling walls and ruins of the old court house, taken by Harry Dittmer, Pekin, Ill.

Among the pioneer publications in Tazewell county which had been preserved in the Circuit Clerk's office, and others collected by W. H. Bates during the last fifty years, are the following:

The Tazewell Reporter, Vol. 2 No. 5 under date of Pekin, Ill., June 9, 1841. By Thos. J. Pickett, Politics, Whig.

The Tazewell County Whig, Vol. 1, No. 10, dated Tremont, Ill., June 19, 1844. By E. Oliver Woodcock. Politics, Whig.

The Pekin Weekly Visitor Vol. 1 No. 31, dated Sept. 27, 1845.

The Tazewell Whig and The Pekin Commercial Advertiser, Pekin, Ill., February 11, 1848. By G. Lawrence and F. L. Rhoads. Whig in Politics.

The Tazewell Mirror, Pekin, Ill., August, 1, 1849. By John Smith. On August 29, 1851, Bernard Bailey, became editor and proprietor. On May 21, 1852, John Smith and A. Henderson appear as proprietors. Then on May 20, 1853, John Smith is shown as sole proprietor of the *Mirror*. This paper in 1860 became *The Tazewell County Republican*, then the *Pekin Post* and finally died as the *Pekin Post-Tribune*.

The Illinois Reveille, Pekin, Ill., December 11, 1850. Schoaf & Rogers, editors and proprietors. This was apparently the first Democratic paper published in Pekin, the new county seat of Tazewell.

Pekin Plaindealer, Pekin, Ill., dated April 3, 1856. By Merrill C. Young, editor and proprietor. Democratic. This paper succeeded the *Reveille*, then the *Plaindealer* was succeeded by *The Tazewell Register* and sold by Pickett to John McDonald in 1858, who remained at the

helm until 1868. A copy of February 1, 1862, enclosed. *The Tazewell Register* had the usual variegated experience, until purchased by W. T. Dowdall and J. B. Irwin. The latter soon succeeded Dowdall and changed the name to *The Pekin Times*. In 1883, A. W. Rodecker, F. Shurtleff, Thos. Cooper and B. C. Allenworth, purchased *The Times*. Allenworth and Cooper soon retired, and Rodecker and Shurtleff, became sole owners. Shurtleff then sold his interest to Rodecker, who continued its head until a year prior to his death, when it was purchased by the present owners.

Also copies of the present-day city and county newspapers, as follows:

The Pekin Daily Times, published by the Times Publishing Co., (inc.), B. C. Allenworth, editor and manager. (See history above.)

The Freie-Presse, Pekin, Ill., Nov. 12, 1914, by Jacob Schmidt. This German Weekly was started by John W. Hoffman, in 1876. Hoffman sold to Albert Weiss, in 1882, who in turn sold to Schmidt on January 1, 1914.

The Post-News, Washington, Ill., Nov. 12, 1914, by Paul R. Goddard, editor. Washington Printing Co., publishers.

Tri-County Times, Delavan, Ill., Nov. 11, 1914, by H. S. Bently, editor and publisher.

The Times Review, Hopedale, Ill., Nov. 12, 1914, by Elwood M. Garlick, editor and publisher.

The Enterprise-Gazette, Mackinaw, Ill., Nov. 12, 1914, by Geo. C. Cramer and O. M. Layten, editors and publishers.

The Advertiser, Delavan, Ill., Nov. 12, 1914, by F. C. McKee, editor and publisher.

The News, Minier, Ill., Nov. 13, 1914, by Cribfield Brothers, editors and publishers.

The News, Morton, Ill., Nov. 12, 1914, by F. B. Mills, editor and publisher.

The News, Tremont, Ill., Nov. 13, 1914, by M. L. Cottingham, editor and publisher.

The Banner, Green Valley, Ill., Nov. 12, 1914, by C. S. Darling, editor and publisher.

The Helper, Arminington, Ill., Nov. 13, 1914, by Jas. McDowell, editor; Cribfield Brothers, publishers.

The Progress, Deer Creek, Ill., Nov. 12, 1914, by H. D. Lewis, editor and publisher.

The Post, East Peoria, Ill., Nov. 11, 1914, by W. W. Goddard, editor and publisher.

Pekin Department, *Peoria Journal*, Nov. 13, 1914. Abie Schaefer, manager; E. R. Rollins, editor.

Pekin Department, *Peoria Star*, Nov. 13, 1914. Paul Massey, manager; Wm. G. Fair, editor.

Pekin Department, *Peoria Transcript*, Nov. 13, 1914. Louie B. Watson, editor and manager.

A Biographical Sketch of General James Shields, Lawyer, Soldier and Statesman. Born in Dungannon, Tyrone county, Ireland, 1810. Died in Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879. Shields gained distinction in two wars—Mexican and Civil. Was appointed a General by Abraham Lincoln. Sketch furnished by Edward Reardon, attorney.

A photograph of Judge A. W. Rodecker, with an account of his death.

A New Year's Address, in prose, by Mrs. Ida F. Rodecker.

Photograph of the members of Gehrig's Band, and a history of the organization.

Names of the officers of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, also a Golden Jubilee Souvenir.

Names of Hose Co. No. 1, Pekin Fire Department, and a Photograph of same.

COMMITTEES IN CHARGE

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.—P. Sweitzer, S. S. Smith, J. O. Jones, Geo. A. Kuhl, A. A. Siple

MUSIC.—Judge J. M. Rahn, H. Birkenbusch and W. P. Herget.

FINANCE.—J. C. Aydelott, W. E. Schurman and W. E. Lautz.

SPEAKERS.—J. O. Jones, W. L. Prettyman and G. A. Steimmetz.

ORDER OF EXERCISES, NOV. 14, 1914

- 10:10 a. m., Concert, by Gehrig's Band, from first floor of new Court House.
Exercises at the Capitol Theatre, as follows:
- 1:00 p. m., Music, by Gehrig's Band.
Invocation, Rev. W. C. Crofts, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Pekin, Illinois.
Address, J. O. Jones, Chairman Board of Supervisors
- 1:30 p. m., Address, "Genesis of the Courts of Tazewell County," Hon. Wm. R. Curran.
- 2:10 p. m., Music, by Gehrig's Band.
- 2:20 p. m., Address, Hon. B. M. Chipfield, Congressman at Large, Canton, Illinois.
Exercises concluded at northwest corner of the new Court House.
- 3:15 p. m., Laying of Corner Stone, by Peter Sweitzer, Chairman of Building Committee.

PROGRAM

OF A PART OF THE DEDICATORY EXERCISES FOR JUNE 21, 1916

(As far as prepared up to time of going to press.)

- 10:30 A. M.—In Circuit Court room—Address by Hon. Wm. J. Calhoun, Ex-Minister to China
- 2:30 P. M.—Out-Door Meeting—Address by Hon. James M. Graham, Ex-Member of Congress
Address by Hon. J. Ham Lewis, United States Senator
- 7:30 P. M.—Automobile Parade—Decorated and Illuminated
The New Court House Decorated and Illuminated

Appropriate Instrumental and Vocal Music will form a part of the day and evening exercises

OUTLINE MAP OF TATELL CO 1850

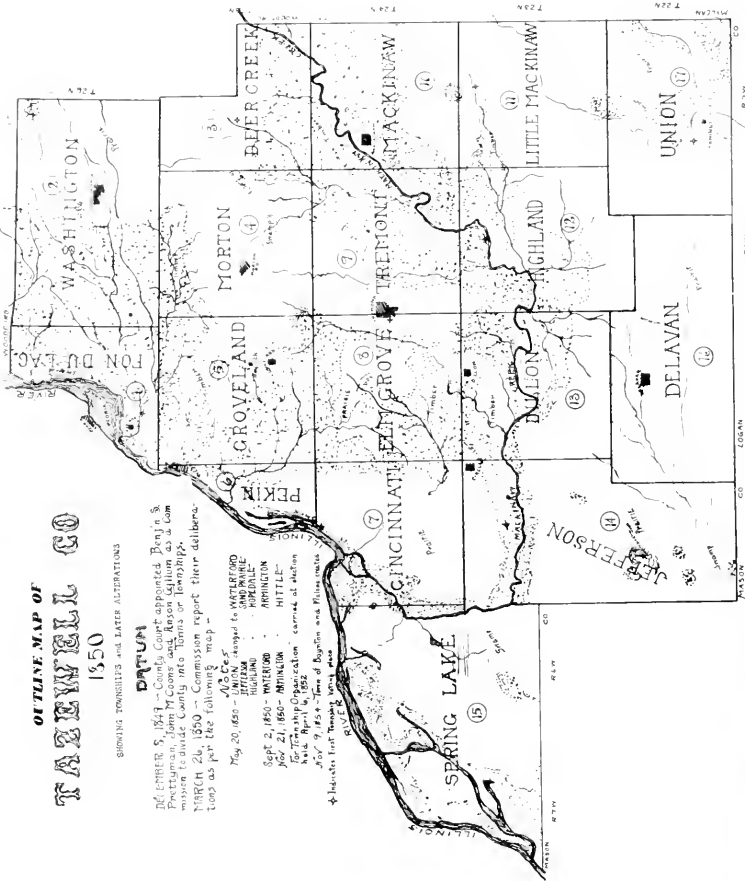
SHOWING TOWNSHIPS AND LATER ALTERATIONS

DATUM

DECEMBER 5, 1847 - County Court appointed Benj. & Prattman, John McCoys' and Nelson Gilliam as a Commission to divide County into Towns or Townships.
MARCH 26, 1850 - Commission report their deliberations as per the following map -

- May 20, 1850 - UNION changed to WATERFORD and WATKINS
- JULY 1850 - HIGHLAND
- Sept. 2, 1850 - WATERFORD
- Nov. 21, 1850 - ANIMACION
- For Township Organization carried at election held April 6, 1852
- Nov. 9, 1852 - Town of Dayton and Pleasantville

* Indicates First Township Voting place



Revised from the original
published by H. N. Wagoner

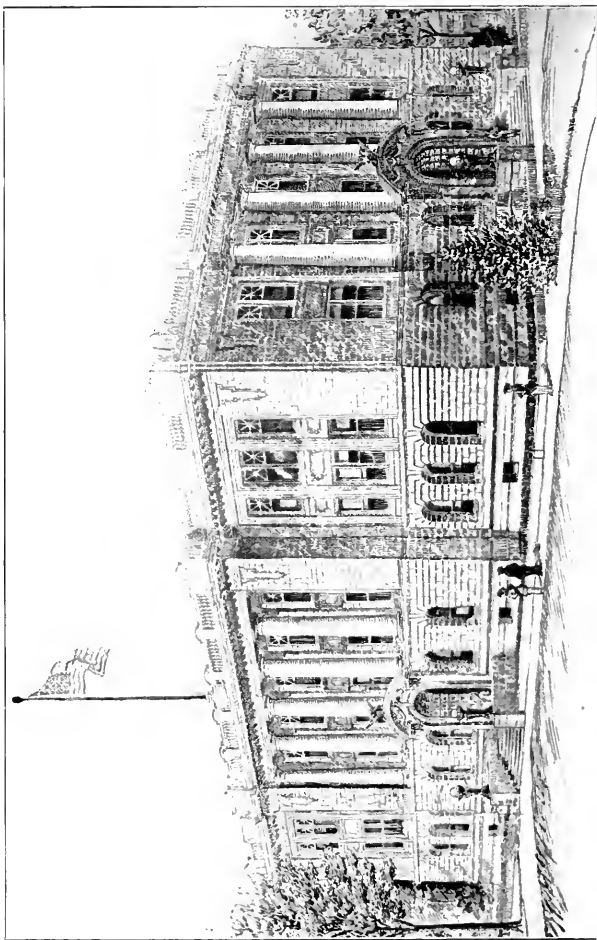


OLD COUNTY BUILDINGS

The above building, erected in 1849, was torn down in 1914, to be replaced by the present beautiful seat of justice. It cost over \$8,000.00. Within it was heard the voices of such notable men as A. Lincoln, S. A. Douglas, Edw. D. Baker, David Davis, Robt. G. Ingersoll, and others.

OLD COURT HOUSE, PEKIN

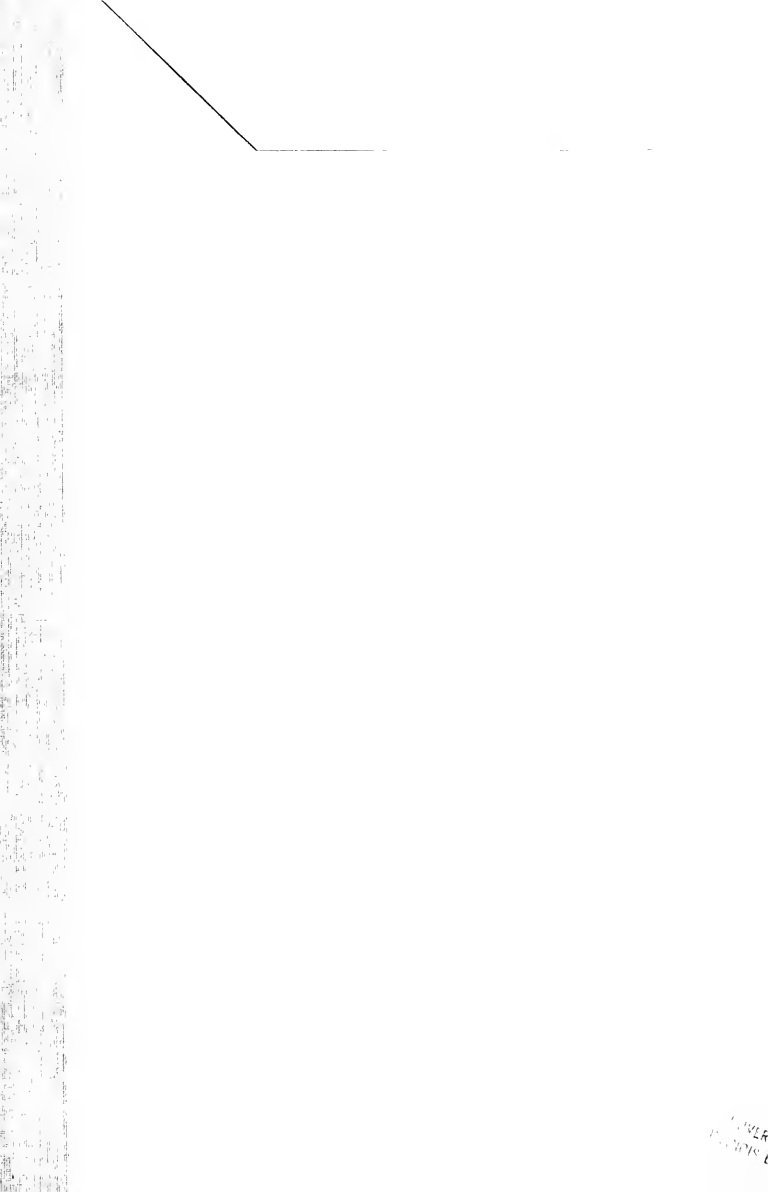
OLD BAND STAND



{ Deal & Ginzler, Lincoln, Illinois, }
 Architects. L. M. Deal, Supt.

New Tazewell County Court House, Pekin, Illinois.

{ English Bros., Champaign, Illinois }
 Contractors. W. Crowley, Supt.



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